

• Behind the News • Health • UFOs • Future Science •

NEXUS

NEW TIMES • Vol 12, N° 4

JUNE – JULY 2005
AUSTRALIA (incl. GST) \$6.95
NZ (incl. GST) NZD \$6.95
USA USD \$4.95
UK £3.25
EU €4.95

**Big problems with
Nanotechnology**

**The amazing effects
of music on plants**

**The Gilgamesh Project:
does immortality await us?**

The Race for Free Energy

Mayan Calendar Revelations

**Unveiling the bloody
history of Buddhism**



Print Post Approval E2342036/0815

• UFOs in Russia • Organic Silica Pt 2 •

NEXUS

NEW TIMES MAGAZINE

Volume 12, Number 4

JUNE – JULY 2005

UK/Europe edition

Website: <http://www.nexusmagazine.com>

CONTENTS

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.....4 <i>Comments from readers on NEXUS-related topics.</i>	BASE-13 MAYAN CALENDAR THEORY.....51 <i>Will Hart presents his argument that the number 13 is the base number in a series related to various astronomical cycles, proving a correlation between the series and the Mayan calendar.</i>
GLOBAL NEWS.....6 <i>Groundbreaking news, including the US agenda for global military domination; an alternative tsunami theory; a link between melanoma and FM frequency; and the step towards a real-life matrix.</i>	AN ALIEN DETOUR.....57 <i>By Dr Valery Uvarov. Two Russian truck drivers on their way to Moscow are unexpectedly made to take a detour and come across a spacecraft, which one of the drivers is invited to enter.</i>
DOWN ON THE FARM—NANOTECHNOLOGY.....11 <i>ETC Group. Nanotechnology has profound implications for food sovereignty worldwide... and may be the technology that can be adapted for surveillance, social control and biowarfare.</i>	THE TWILIGHT ZONE.....61 <i>This issue includes a 1535 account of an expedition into the depths of the mysterious Breitenwinner Cave; a report on "Hobbit" remains found in Indonesia; and breakthrough infra-red technology.</i>
THE PERSECUTION OF LOIC LE RIBAUT—Part 2....19 <i>By Martin J. Walker. Continues the saga of a persecuted French forensic scientist who co-discovered a form of organic silica that can cure a range of ailments.</i>	REVIEWS—Books.....65 <i>"The Whole Soy Story" by Kaayla T. Daniel, PhD, CCN "The Biology of Belief" by Bruce Lipton, PhD "Afterlife Knowledge Guidebook" by Bruce Moen "The Warning In Stone" by Suhail M. Jalbout "Faded Giant" by Robert Salas and James Klotz "The Measure of Albion" by Robin Heath and John Michell "Shabtai Tzvi, Labor Zionism & the Holocaust" by Barry Chamish "Unveiling Tibetan Buddhist Propaganda ..." by S. D'Montford "UFOs, Psi and Spiritual Evolution" by Christopher Humphrey "Same Soul, Many Bodies" by Brian L. Weiss, M.D. "Limitless Mind" by Russell Targ "Exopolitics" by Alfred Lambremont Webre, J.D.</i>
THE GILGAMESH PROJECT.....25 <i>Andrew Sokar tells the story of his promising career in cancer research and how he was silenced when his forbidden science began closing in on the secret of eternal life.</i>	REVIEWS—DVDs.....72 <i>"Arsenal of Hypocrisy" "The Living Mathematics of Nature"</i>
SHORT HISTORY OF THE ROUND TABLE—Part 4....31 <i>By Will Banyan. Divided in its reaction to the League of Nations, the Round Table struggled to control events, but its moment was already passing, as was Britain's...</i>	REVIEWS—Music.....73 <i>"One" by Dierdre "Acoustic Brazil" by Various "The Prince of Love" by Pandit Premkumar Malik "One" by Mark Ciaburri "Feast of Silence" by Vas</i>
UNVEILING BLOODY BUDDHISM.....39 <i>By Rev. Dr S. D'Montford. The history of Tibetan Buddhism tells a story of oppression and bloodshed comparable with the Chinese occupation and far from the peaceful impression many westerners have of the religion.</i>	NEXUS BOOKS, VIDEOS, ADS, SUBS.....80-88
SCIENCE NEWS.....46 <i>This issue we present a piece on the effect certain musical notes have on the rapid growth of plants as well as a free energy update for 2005.</i>	

NEXUS MAGAZINE

Volume 12, Number 4

JUNE – JULY 2005

PUBLISHED BY

NEXUS Magazine Pty Ltd, ABN 80 003 611 434

EDITOR

Duncan M. Roads

CO-EDITOR

Catherine Simons

ASSISTANT EDITOR/SUB-EDITOR

Jenny Hawke (Acting); Ruth Parnell (on leave)

UK OFFICE ADMINISTRATION

Marcus Allen

CONTRIBUTORS THIS ISSUE

ETC Group; Martin J. Walker;

Andrew Sokar; Will Banyan;

Rev. Dr Shé D'Montford;

Jeff Sargent; Dr Nick Begich;

Will Hart;

Dr Valery Uvarov

CARTOONS

Phil Somerville

COVER GRAPHIC

John Cook, jscook@ozemail.com.au

PRINTING

Goodhed Print Group, Bicester, Oxon., UK

DISTRIBUTION

Seymours, London, UK

UK OFFICE - 55 Queens Rd, East Grinstead,
West Sussex, RH19 1BG.

Ph: 01342 322854; Fax: 01342 324574

e-mail address: nexus@ukoffice.u-net.com

Website: www.nexusmagazine.com

EUROPE OFFICE - PO Box 48, 1600 AA

Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Ph: +31 (0)228 324076; Fax: +31 (0)228 312081

e-mail address: nexus@fsf.nl

HEAD OFFICE - Articles, Reviews, etc.

PO Box 30, Mapleton, Qld 4560, Australia.

Ph: +61 7 5442 9280; Fax: +61 7 5442 9381

e-mail address: editor@nexusmagazine.com

ITALY OFFICE - c/- Avalon Edizioni, Piazza

Mazzini 52, 35137 Padova, Italy

Ph/Fax: +39 (0)49 912 6006

e-mail address: info@nexusitalia.com

USA OFFICE -

PO Box 1248, Walterboro, SC 29488

Tel: +1 843 549 5985; Fax: +1 877 349 1928

Email: nexususa@earthlink.net

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

NEXUS recognises that humanity is undergoing a massive transformation. With this in mind, NEXUS seeks to provide 'hard-to-get' information so as to assist people through these changes. NEXUS is not linked to any religious, philosophical or political ideology or organisation.

PERMISSION-TO-REPRODUCE POLICY

While reproduction and dissemination of the information in NEXUS is actively encouraged, anyone caught making a buck out of it, without our express permission, will be in trouble when we catch them!

Editorial

Welcome to another issue of NEXUS. As we speak I am putting the final touches on the annual NEXUS Conference for the northern hemisphere in Amsterdam, which starts Friday 13th May. I am also midway through organising the annual NEXUS Conference for the southern hemisphere in Brisbane, which starts Friday September 23rd. Everything is looking good—all we need is for you to be there.

This issue of the magazine, apart from being full of interesting articles as per usual, is the first issue of NEXUS that Ruth Parnell (our illustrious Sub-Editor) has not had the pleasure to edit for over 12 years. Yes, I finally convinced her that NEXUS would survive while she was away on her well-earned long service leave. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank Ruth for her amazing energy and dedication to disseminating information on NEXUS-related topics. Can you believe that in her "spare time" Ruth compiles and edits a monthly newsletter for the famed Maple Street Co-op in Maleny, Queensland, Australia? She is a legend!

Meanwhile back at the office, I would like to bring your attention to some of the articles in this issue.

First up is the article on nanotechnology. Without sounding full of gloom and doom, it is important that everyone realise what a Pandora's Box this is going to be. Nanotechnology is like fire—it makes a good servant, but a bad master. Normally it all comes back to deciding how much you trust the people behind making and approving nanotechnology, but this time it is worse—it is already being used and consumed, is loose in the environment, and we have absolutely no idea of its consequences.

I received a letter from a respected medical researcher based in the USA, telling me of his successes in research into the secrets behind perpetual cell division (the holy grail in the search for significantly extended life). Then suddenly, a key supporter was found dead, funding was cut off, he was shut out from his peers and support, and received threats warning of more problems unless he changed his line of research. I know it sounds familiar to most readers, but this time with the topic being immortality or very long life, you can see why the stakes might be high. What intrigues me is that in my experience of dealing with such people, researchers in a similar position are often invited to continue their work in secret—with non-disclosure agreements, and unlimited funding and resources. This particular researcher got no such offer, which leads me to assume that he stumbled onto something *already known* to those that monitor and suppress such work.

Another topic which I have intended to pursue for some time is the subject of Buddhism—Tibetan Buddhism in particular. Most people I know assume that these Buddhists are people of peace, spirituality and wisdom, and that their history is one of peaceful assimilation of other belief systems using debate and demonstration. How wrong! Buddhism has a history of murder, torture, pillage and persecution that makes even the Inquisition look reasonable. Little wonder places like Tibet were off-limits to westerners for so many years. Just because people can work semi-miracles with their mind, body and spirit via diet, meditation or exercise does not necessarily make them honest, good or responsible. If you have put Buddhism on any kind of pedestal, then you should realise that it is no different from the rest of those corrupted belief systems we refer to as 'religions'.

Mayan Calendar enthusiasts will hopefully appreciate the detailed research by Will Hart on the role of the number 13 in their calendar system. Measuring systems and units of measurement can be intriguing concepts. For example, how coincidental was the introduction of the decimal system in terms of the appearance of computer systems a decade or two later? Great truths can be hidden and great secrets can be kept—all by using appropriate units and standards of measurement.

On the lighter side of life, I would like to announce to readers that we can now offer you NEXUS information at a higher frequency of existence. Yes, NEXUS is now on Internet radio, so you can hear assorted speakers (including me) and writers any time of day or night, anywhere in the world. Just aim your computer at www.RadioNexus.com.au and your information input frequency will be adjusted accordingly.

Duncan

WARRANTY AND INDEMNITY

Advertisers upon and by lodging material with the Publisher for publication or authorising or approving of the publication of any material INDEMNIFY the Publisher and its servants and agents against all liability claims or proceedings whatsoever arising from the publication and without limiting the generality of the foregoing to indemnify each of them in relation to defamation, slander of title, breach of copyright, infringement of trademarks or names of publication titles, unfair competition or trade practices, royalties or violation of rights or privacy AND WARRANT that the material complies with all relevant laws and regulations and that its publication will not give rise to any rights against or liabilities in the Publisher, its servants or agents and in particular that nothing therein is capable of being misleading or deceptive or otherwise in breach of the Part V of the Trade Practices Act 1974. All expressions of opinion are published on the basis that they are not to be regarded as expressing the opinion of the Publisher or its servants or agents. Editorial advice is not specific and readers are advised to seek professional help for individual problems. The publisher reserves the right to refuse any advertising material for any reason.

© NEXUS New Times 2005

Letters to the Editor ...

Re: The Firestorm Sparkplug

Hi Duncan, I was so enthusiastic about the Firestorm sparkplug [NEXUS 12/02], I emailed the heads of state in various countries about it, though I was unable to get through to Russia, China, or South Korea owing to language interpretation; so I also emailed to the UN and the EU to cover just about everybody anyway.

Whether any bureaucracies take any notice of it is another matter but I emphasised that countries adopting this technology would probably be able to comply with the Kyoto protocol.

I directed them to your NEXUS site and to www.robertstanley.biz.

That's a plug for NEXUS Magazine too; and I hope that those heads of state take out a subscription.

Cheers,
Brian Clarke

Re: Loss of Health Freedom

Dear Duncan, Without public knowledge or debate, the Australian government has initiated steps to force the natural health industry under the control of multinational drug corporations.

Australians and New Zealanders will lose the right to choose Natural health care if the Australian government's secret legislation is not stopped.

Since Pan Pharmaceuticals was gutted by the TGA in 2003, the regulator has installed drug corporations on committees that have generated volumes of new laws that have sent the Australian supplement industry to the wall, making the markets ready to be taken over by drug companies.

The war on supplements is nothing but a trade war. Supplements are hurting drug companies. They want their share of the action. Drug companies have lobbied the Australian government to bring about massive secret changes to Australia's health care structure.

The Australian government signed an international treaty (known as the JTA Treaty) in 2003 which forms the basis for a massive new international regulating "agency". This is due to come into effect on July 1, 2005 unless the voters stop implementing legislation from being passed by Parliament.

This new regulating agency, called the Trans-Tasman agency is structurally nothing more than an offshore corporation partnered by the TGA and multinational drug corporations. That means multinational drug companies will "regulate" all vitamins and supplements.

The new 'offshore' agency will operate directly within the international jurisdiction of CODEX.

Australian health care will have been taken over by transnational corporations unless Australians and New Zealanders stop these laws about to be implemented.

We urge people to email, write, or fax the federal health minister and all possible Members of Parliament and demand they vote NO to passing the Therapeutic Goods Amendment Bill of 2005, and NO to passing any implementing legislation pertaining to the JTA treaty and the Trans-Tasman agency—these must not be implemented before or after July 1, 2005.

Remember this can be stopped.
Eve Hillary
www.evehillary.org

Re: The Case for Aether

Dear Duncan, Congratulations on such a wonderful magazine! I am writing to you in regard to a comment in the most recent edition of NEXUS [April—May 2005, 12/03] in the article "A brief account of the true nature of the UFO entities" by Gordon Creighton.

The comment is this: "Needless to say, such concepts as *etheric plane* and *astral plane* have no meaning for modern science and, so far as I know, apart from Dirac the physicists have abandoned their speculations regarding the existence of an ether".

I believe the above comment could mislead some readers, when there is in fact a rather strong case for the existence of aether, and the role it plays in the formation of matter. The existence of an aether is not a new idea and right up until late in the 19th century it was believed to exist.

Realising that mass, matter and gravity cannot account for everything, mainstream scientists have quietly rediscovered this energy medium and refer to it by various names such as virtual particle flux, zero point energy field, quantum physical vacuum, quantum foam,

superstrings, dark matter and dark energy.

Scientists took a wrong turn after the apparently negative result of the Michelson-Morley experiment of 1887, and it has taken almost another century to head back onto the right path again. As I am short on room, a quick trip to www.esoteric-science.com/physics.aspx can explain why the experiment was incorrectly deemed negative.

For those curious about the various aspects of this line of research, a look at the work of Dr Nikolai Kozyrev, Dr Vladimir Ginzburg, Nikola Tesla, Gerald Hawkins, David Wilcock, Dr Buckminster Fuller, Dr Hans Jenny, Dr Aleskey Dmitriev, Dr Wilhelm Reich, John Wheeler, Richard Feynman, Yuri Galaev, Dr Hal Puthoff and Richard Pasichnyk is well worth the effort.

Regards,
Troy Stretton
Sunshine Coast
Queensland, Australia
TStretton@weldedmesh.com.au

Re: April/May 2005 Editorial

Hello, I am writing to take issue with the assertion that "the US empire is crumbling"—the US empire is not crumbling, for exactly the same reasons you state that it is.

1) "Growing unemployment, the removal of civil rights and liberties, a huge prison population..."

An unemployed population is easier to manipulate and control—who is going to bite the hand of the state that feeds him? Plus there's the added benefit that the unemployed are amongst the least likely to vote.

Civil rights and liberties just "get in the way" and as for a huge prison population, all the better—it's a lot easier to control people in prison than on the street, prisoners aren't allowed to vote and the high crime figures can be used to scare and thereby manipulate and control the better off (and more likely to vote) segment of the population.

2) "...a currency that is rapidly losing value, a government despised overseas..."

Money is a fiction, the currency market doubly so. All that will happen is that somehow those with money will make more money. Being despised overseas has its benefits—it makes it easier to scare people into giving away their civil liberties—"all those people burning flags over there want to come over

and fly planes into buildings here". It's easier to control people if they have a boogeyman and it works both ways—better people burning the American flag and effigies of President Bush than demanding things that might actually make their lives better to the detriment of their own government's power.

3) "...a population that largely seems to care only about what is filled on their propaganda-filled TVs..."

See point one above.

4) "...and a foreign policy run by the hidden faces of the military-industrial complex."

That's why they call it "empire".

5) "We watched, hoping that the last presidential election may reflect what many concerned Americans feel—only to find that corruption is so entrenched that fair elections are now nonexistent in the USA."

This is utter nonsense—it presupposes that at some point in the past the system has been less corrupt and fair. The system is the same as it has always been. At best, the election has shown that the system is as corrupt and fair as usual but that the majority of the population either at least partially support what has taken place over the last four years or are just not concerned enough to go out and vote about it.

The empire is not crumbling, if anything it is solidifying its power.

Sincerely
Scot McSweeney-Roberts

Re: Animal Vaccinations

Dear Mr Roads, I purchased from my local newsagency yesterday a copy of the latest NEXUS magazine. A friend had told me about NEXUS and urged me to take a look because she thought the possibility was strong that you would consider looking into a topic which is of particular concern to me and to others—as more become aware.

The topic is that of annual vaccination of companion animals. The controversy surrounding this topic exists because 'boosting' is promoted as necessary when it is not necessary, and veterinarians fail to advise clients of the health risks that accompany over-vaccination of our companions.

My introduction to this issue occurred in December of 2003 when my therapy companion dog suffered a severe adverse reaction

... more Letters to the Editor

NB: Please keep letters to approx. 150 to 250 words in length. Ed.

following a routine C3 vaccination—which the veterinarian had stated was "essential" to ensure the dog would not succumb to the diseases being vaccinated against.

I am certain I would have lost Nikki were it not for the intervention of a holistic veterinarian who treated the dog homeopathically. Among other things she had inflammation of the brain 24 hours later and did not recognise me.

I have been lobbying ever since and have gradually linked up with a few others who share my concerns. Please may I invite you to take a look at our website <http://www.freewebs.com/novaxx/>.

NEXUS clearly has an interest in exposing unhealthy practices that consumers are conned into believing are essential. I'm hoping you might take an interest in the over-vaccinating of our pets.

I'll keep buying NEXUS—because I happen to like it!

Thank you,
(Ms) Pat Styles
K9 Vaccination Concern
Australia

[Thanks Pat, there is speculation that the rise in abnormal, violent behaviour in domestic animals may be linked to adverse reactions to vaccines. Sounds like an article on this will have to be found. Ed]

Re: ADD—A Phantom Disease

I am responding to Bob Jacob's statement about ADD & ADHD being 'Epidemic of a Phantom Disease'. [NEXUS 12/02]

He states that the symptoms are nothing but normal human variants in children. While I suspect that since ADD/ADHD has been brought to the attention of the world, some children possibly have been misdiagnosed. Their behaviour may be the result of other contributing factors, which are varied.

However, I have been diagnosed with ADD at age 55 years and have had it all my life and not known what the problem was. I would challenge Bob Jacob then, to identify for me what he believes my problem may be if it is not ADD, as I have continued to have the same symptoms into adulthood.

Despite being brought up in a good household, educated well and having a high IQ and many opportunities, my life has been a sham-ble.

I have researched information on ADD and found that I suffer with the symptoms. While a lot of the symptoms can be identified by most people as normal human behaviour, there is a difference with those people who say they normally get distracted or lose things etc.

People with ADD/ADHD actually have the symptoms in the extreme, and in my case, having ADD has affected every area of my life adversely.

I believe sufferers and their families are seeking treatment because it is a devastating disorder and sufferers and their significant others are desperate for relief from it. I would also challenge Bob Jacob to have my ADD-affected brain for just one day.

Additionally, through knowledge of my family history and what I have read about ADD, an interesting thing I find about this disorder is that there is a common connection with sufferers of having sensitivities—among them, sensitivities to foods and additives.

I know that my ADD symptoms have worsened as I have aged (without treatment), and so have my sensitivities to foods and additives.

I was brought up in the fifties when food was less processed, and I believe the reason a lot more children have been diagnosed in recent times, is that the highly-processed foods being consumed are exacerbating the symptoms more quickly.

Also because the symptoms have been documented and researched and common symptoms identified, there are now recognised methods of diagnosis. As a name has been given to this disorder, it is now acknowledged for what it is—a disorder—and not just normal human variants.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my opinion about this topic

Yours faithfully,
Carla Vitteli
lotusblossom@dodo.com.au

Re: Tsunami—The Real Cause?

Duncan, First off, I'd like to congratulate you and your team for the continued excellent publication... it's made great reading over the last eight years and still provides a wealth of fresh information and ideas... brilliant!

I was reading through some back issues when I spotted a worrying article in the 'Global News' section, [NEXUS 7/01], which was aptly titled *Tsunami Bomb Secret Is Out*.

This contained an extract from an article first credited *Sunday Times*, Perth, in September 1999, and covered the testing of underwater explosions off the coast of Auckland between 1944 and 1945, which caused mini-tsunami tidal waves at Whangaparaoa. The articles goes on to say that 'US defence chiefs said that if the project had been completed before the end of the war it could have played a role as effective as that of the atomic bomb'.

Well that was 60 years ago and we have just experienced the worst Tsunami ever recorded in that region of the world, so one has to ask... did they ever stop research?

Even if this was not the case, the whole area has been abused by countless nations for their underwater nuclear testing. Did this not weaken the already fragile plates—this in itself might well have contributed?

Anyway, thought I'd bring this article up as now it seems most pertinent.

Keep up the good work.
Alan Davis,
Cardiff, Wales

Re: Epilepsy Success with Ioniser

Dear Duncan, It's been approximately six weeks since we brought the Elanra ioniser we saw advertised in NEXUS. We would just like to share the results we have had thus far.

My three-year-old daughter has intractable epilepsy, (which means that her seizure activity can not be controlled by medication), caused by meningitis as a baby.

The major problem for us was her inability to sleep more than one to two hours at a time during the night, thus depriving us of a decent sleep for more than two years. Viewing Bionic Products' website I was keenly interested in the experiment they had undertaken with the Elanra dealing with EEG brainwave activity, (i.e the ability to change from beta wave activity to alpha/theta waves that relax the mind/body).

My daughter's neurologist noted that on her EEG the electrical activ-

ity was so aggressive in this part of her brain that it was the cause of her inability to sleep soundly. It would literally wake her up from her sleep. We were initially reluctant to buy the Elanra due to the price, as well that there was no guarantee it would work for us. However we were desperate so we took the gamble.

Within two days she was sleeping six to eight hours during the night—it was the miracle we were praying for. Not only is she now sleeping through the night, we also have noticed her seizure activity has dropped by 50% a day.

Recently my wife took my daughter away overnight to visit the grandparents without taking the Elanra, what a mistake! She reverted back to the old pattern of waking every one to two hours. Obviously we can't stay overnight anywhere without it.

I would encourage anyone who suffers from insomnia or epilepsy to try the Elanra—it has really changed our lives.

Thank you so much.
Andrew & Tania,
Queensland

Re: Tesla's Experiments

Dear Duncan, I continue to be amazed and delighted by the articles and research you carry in NEXUS. There were a couple of articles which I felt I had to comment on though.

The work of Nikola Tesla was quite stunning, as has been the work of many other people in attempting to develop 'free energy' systems since the time of Tesla.

As ever, many things have changed since Tesla's time and this is reflected in the success, or failure, of those who wish to emulate Tesla's experiments.

At the time Tesla was working, the 'aetheric frequency' Tesla was tapping into was 7.56 Hz. This frequency has been correct for most of the intervening years. However, for many reasons which are explained in my book *Planet Earth: The Universe's Experiment*, the 'aetheric frequency' changed on the 21st June 2002 to 3,500 Hz.

For those working with 'free energy' devices, they now need to reset their input frequency to 3.5 KHz. This frequency should now allow for free energy output.

With best wishes,
Chris Thomas

US AGENDA FOR GLOBAL MILITARY DOMINATION

The Pentagon has released the summary of a top secret Pentagon document, which sketches America's agenda for global military domination.

With the exception of the *Wall Street Journal* (11 March 2005), not a word has been mentioned in the US media.

The document outlines, according to the *Wall Street Journal*, America's global military design which consists in "enhancing US influence around the world", through increased troop deployments and a massive build-up of America's advanced weapons systems.

While the document follows in the footsteps of the administration's "pre-emptive" war doctrine, it goes much further in setting the contours of Washington's global military agenda.

It calls for a more "proactive" approach to warfare, beyond the weaker notion of "pre-emptive" and defensive actions, where military operations are launched against a "declared enemy" with a view to "preserving the peace" and "defending America".

The document explicitly acknowledges America's global military mandate, beyond regional war theatres. This mandate also includes military operations directed against countries, which are not hostile to



America, but which are considered strategic from the point of view of US interests.

From a broad military and foreign policy perspective, the March 2005 Pentagon document constitutes an imperial design, which supports US corporate interests worldwide.

The *Wall Street Journal* reports:

"At its heart, the document is driven by the belief that the US is engaged in a continuous global struggle that extends far beyond specific battlegrounds, such as Iraq and Afghanistan. The vision is for a military that is far more proactive, focused on changing the world instead of just responding to conflicts such as a North Korean

attack on South Korea, and assuming greater prominence in countries in which the US isn't at war."

The document suggests that its objective also consists in "offensive" rather than run-of-the-mill "pre-emptive" operations. There is, in this regard, a subtle nuance in relation to earlier post-911 national security statements:

"[The document presents] 'four core' problems, none of them involving traditional military confrontations. The services are told to develop forces that can: build partnerships with failing states to defeat internal terrorist threats; defend the homeland, including offensive strikes against terrorist groups planning attacks; influence the choices of countries at a strategic crossroads, such as China and

Russia; and prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by hostile states and terrorist groups."

The classified document points to the need for a massive recruitment and training of troops. These troops, including new contingents of special forces and other specialised military personnel, would be involved, around the World, in acts of military policing:

"Mr Rumsfeld's approach likely will trigger major shifts in the weapons systems that the Pentagon buys, and even more fundamental changes in the training and deployment of US troops throughout the world," said defence officials who have played a role in crafting the document or are involved in the review.

The US would seek to deploy these troops far earlier in a looming conflict than they traditionally have been to help a tottering government's armed forces confront guerrillas before an insurgency is able to take root and build popular support. Officials said the plan envisions many such teams operating around the world.

US military involvement is not limited to the Middle East. The sending in of special forces in military policing operations, under the guise of peace-keeping and training, is contemplated in all major regions of the World. A large part of these activities, however, will most probably be carried out by private mercenary companies on contract to the Pentagon, NATO or the United Nations.

(Source: By Michel Chossudovsky; 18 March 2005; <http://globalresearch.ca/>)



QUESTIONING THE CAUSE OF THE TSUNAMI

A prominent West Australian geologist whose work is internationally recognised, is convinced that the accepted explanation for the devastating Boxing Day tsunami is wrong.

Dr James Maxlow blames the tsunami on what he says is "the continuous expansion of the earth's crust creating under-sea fault movements". He dismisses the alternative and widely held view that it was caused by compression and subduction in plate tectonics as a myth.

Maxlow says that conventional wisdom is based on a hypothesis that the Earth has maintained a constant size during its geological evolution.

Instead, his research shows that the size of the Earth 1600-million years ago was little more than one-fifth of its dimensions today and the planet is currently continuing to grow at the rate of 22 millimetres a year.

"Growth like this over millions of years has weakened the Earth's crust causing fractures which lead to natural disasters such as the Asian tsunami and other seismic events," said Dr Maxlow.

(Source: 26 April 2005; Press Release; Terrella Consultants, Tel: +61 8 9298 8819 www.geocities.com/CapeCanaveral/Launchpad/6520/)

CONFERENCE FALLS FOR GIBBERISH PRANK

A bunch of computer-generated gibberish masquerading as an academic paper has been accepted at a scientific conference in a victory for pranksters at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Jeremy Stribling and two fellow MIT graduate students questioned the standards of some academic conferences, so they wrote a computer program to generate research papers complete with nonsensical text, charts and diagrams.

The trio submitted two of the randomly assembled papers to the World Multiconference on Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics (WMSCI), scheduled to be held July 10-13, 2005 in Orlando, Florida.

To their surprise, one of the papers—"Router: A Methodology for the Typical Unification of Access Points and Redundancy"—was accepted for presentation.

"Router" features such mind-bending gems as: "the model for our heuristic

consists of four independent components: simulated annealing, active networks, flexible modalities, and the study of reinforcement learning" and "We implemented our scatter/gather I/O server in Simula-67, augmented with opportunistically pipelined extensions".

Stribling said the trio targeted WMSCI because it is notorious within the field of computer science for sending copious e-mails that solicit admissions to the conference. "We were tired of the spam," Stribling told Reuters in a telephone interview, adding that his team wanted to challenge the standards of the conference's peer review process.

(Source: Reuters April 14, 2005; <http://tinyurl.com/5haje>)

THE FUTURE WITH CHIPS

For anyone under 30, handsets as we know them will be gone in 20 years. The world's tech-savvy youngsters will be using microchip implants to communicate and transact.

If the microchip scenario sounds too much like a *Star Trek* episode, London nuclear physicist, marine biologist and futurist Wolfgang Grulke has news: it's already happening.

Already two scientists at Britain's Warwick University have chips embedded under their skin that let them send emails just by thinking.

The process is still cumbersome, Mr Grulke says, but by willing a cursor around a keyboard on a computer screen with their

mind, they can write and send emails. "It's really the start of interfacing the chip with the nervous system," he said.

(Source: *The Age*; April 14, 2005. www.theage.com.au)

THE RACE TO CONTROL THE IONOSPHERE

Control of the Earth's weather in a specific location by manipulating the ionosphere and the Earth's outer radiation belts is possible, and many nations are developing countermeasures to neutralise such weather manipulation techniques, according to an editorial in *India Daily*.

"The modern methods of artificial weather modifications involve artificial ionization of Earth's atmosphere between 15,000 and 30,000 feet and above. Manipulating the ionosphere and use of controlled solar-terrestrial interactions can create much larger effects. The Sun's natural electromagnetic radiation reaching the Earth controls the Earth's weather. The Sun's radiation and ultraviolet rays have to cross the ionosphere to reach the Earth. Solar radiations and flares are directly responsible for planetary weather changes. Solar flares and levels of radiations are caused by bombardment of cosmic rays on the Sun from either a distant massive black hole or a star-cluster caused by the collapse of thousands and thousands of stars in a small space. The ionosphere acts as a filter to the solar radiations that reach the Earth. Manipulation and controlling the filter is a potential source of massive



"It's the Ultra Deluxe model. It said on the box it had special extra features."

... GLOBAL NEWS ...

weather modification. Controlling the ionosphere potentially allows weather control. There are many methods of controlling the ionosphere. It is the process of artificially manipulating ion density in the ionosphere. High-power transmitter and antenna array operating in the HF (High Frequency) range is one of the methods. There is lots of literature on that on the Internet and declassified scientific research journals.

"Many countries are now rushing to take countermeasures to take control of the ionosphere that impacts their nation's weather. The countermeasures involve reverse ionization and monitoring through advanced satellite-monitoring methods. The anomalies in weather prediction models also provide an early indication of someone trying to control the local weather. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) is hurriedly installing weather monitoring stations all over India.

"According to international think tanks, the major powers of the world are racing towards a cold war of controlling the ionosphere. The methods and counter-methods need a tremendous amount of electrical power. The hardware is now guided by the software algorithms to first detect such weather manipulation and then take countermeasures to neutralize adversaries' attempts. Soon a new generation of satellites will take control of the ionosphere.

"The silent cold war on controlling the ionosphere is on!"

(Source: *India Daily*, April. 10, 2005; <http://www.indiadaily.com/editorial/2258.asp>)

NANOBACTERIA MAKING US ILL?

Olavi Kajander didn't mean to discover the mysterious particles that have been called the most primitive organisms on Earth and that could be responsible for a series of painful and fatal illnesses.

He was simply trying to find out why certain cultures of mammalian cells in his lab would die no matter how carefully he prepared them.

So the Finnish biochemist and his colleagues slipped some of their old cultures under an electron microscope one day in 1988 and took a closer look. That's when they saw the particles. Like bacteria but an astonishing 100 times smaller, they seemed to be thriving inside the dying cells.

Believing them to be a possible new form of life, Kajander named the particles "nanobacteria", published a paper outlining his findings and spurred one of the biggest controversies in modern microbiology.

At the heart of the debate is the question of whether nanobacteria could actually be a new form of life. To this day, critics argue that a particle just 20–200 nanometres in diameter can't possibly harbour the components necessary to sustain life. The particles are also incredibly resistant to heat and other methods that would normally kill bacteria, which makes some scientists wonder if they might be an unusual form of crystal rather than organisms.

The debate has been fuelled by an increasing number of studies linking

nanobacteria to serious health problems, including kidney stones, aneurysms and ovarian cancer. The studies show that nanobacteria can infect humans, a find that has helped push nanobacteria back into the limelight.

Now the pressure is on to resolve the controversy and expose how nanobacteria works—no matter what it is.

(Source: *Wired News*, March 14, 2005)

BUILDING NANOMACHINES OUT OF LIVING BACTERIA

Live bacteria could one day act as reconfigurable components for nanoscale electronic circuits, or even a scaffold for building nanomachines.

"Nature has developed these fantastic building blocks," says Robert Hamers of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. "Our approach is to simply grab onto them very gently." His team has been using electrodes to manipulate individual bacterial cells—as they will report in a future issue of *Nano Letters*.

At the moment, nanostructures have to be put together manually. But it might be possible to automate the process using bacteria, as components tagged with particular biological molecules will stick to complementary surface proteins on the bacteria.

Another use for Hamers-type electrodes would be in biosensors that could detect biological agents such as anthrax from changes in an electrode's current as spores become attached.

(Source: *New Scientist*; 2 April 2005)

MELANOMA OF THE SKIN—NOT A SUNSHINE STORY!

An earlier study on malignant melanoma incidence in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the USA, found a strong association between the introduction of FM radio broadcasting at full-body resonant frequencies and increasing melanoma incidence.

The purpose of this current study was to review mortality and incidence data for malignant melanoma of the skin in Sweden and its temporal relation to increased "sun-travelling", and to the introduction of FM and TV broadcasting networks.

The data included incidence rates of malignant melanoma, death numbers, charter travel statistics, and data on the expansion of the FM broadcasting network in all counties of Sweden.



A good correlation in time was found for the rollout of FM/TV broadcasting networks while the increased amount of "sun travel" by air (charter) did not start until seven years after the melanoma trend break in 1955. Counties that did not roll out their FM broadcasting network until several years after 1955 continued to have a stable melanoma mortality during the intervening years.

The increased incidence and mortality of melanoma of skin cannot solely be explained by increased exposure to UV radiation from the sun. We conclude that continuous disturbance of cell repair mechanisms by body-resonant electromagnetic fields seems to amplify the carcinogenic effects resulting from cell damage caused, for example, by UV radiation.

(Source: Med Sci Monit, 2004; 10(7): CR336-340, July 1st 2004)

SONY PATENT TAKES FIRST STEP TOWARDS REAL-LIFE MATRIX

Imagine movies and computer games in which you get to smell, taste and perhaps even feel things. That's the tantalising prospect raised by a patent on a device for transmitting sensory data directly into the human brain—granted to Sony.

The technique suggested in the patent is entirely non-invasive. It describes a device that fires pulses of ultrasound at the head to modify firing patterns in targeted parts of the brain, creating "sensory experiences" ranging from moving images to tastes and sounds. This could give blind or deaf people the chance to see or hear, the patent claims.

While brain implants are becoming increasingly sophisticated, the only non-invasive ways of manipulating the brain remain crude.

A technique known as transcranial magnetic stimulation can activate nerves by using rapidly changing magnetic fields to induce currents in brain tissue.

However, magnetic fields cannot be finely focused on small groups of brain cells, whereas ultrasound could be.

If the method described by Sony really does work, it could have all sorts of uses in research and medicine, even if it is not capable of evoking sensory experiences detailed enough for the entertainment purposes envisaged in the patent.

(Source: New Scientist; 7 April 2005)

CLASS ACTION ALLEGES BANKS ILLEGALLY CREATE MONEY

John Ruiz Dempsey BSc, LLB, a criminologist and forensic litigation specialist filed a class action suit on behalf of the People of Canada alleging that financial institutions are engaged in illegal creation of money. The complaint filed Friday April 15, 2005 in the Supreme Court of British Columbia at New Westminster, alleges that all financial institutions who are in the business of lending money have engaged in a deliberate scheme to defraud the borrowers by lending non-existent money which is illegally created by the financial institutions out of "thin air."

Dempsey claims that creation of money out of nothing is *ultra vires* of these defendants' charter or granted corporate power and therefore void and all monies loaned under false pretence contravenes the Criminal Code.

The suit which is the first of its kind ever filed in Canada, and which could involve millions of Canadians, alleges that the contracts entered into between the People ("the borrowers") and the financial institutions were void or voidable and have no force and effect due to anticipated breach and for non-disclosure of material facts. Dempsey says the transactions constitute counterfeiting and money laundering in that the source of money, if money was indeed advanced by the defendants and deposited into the borrowers' accounts, could not be traced, nor could be explained or accounted for.

The suit names Envision Credit Union; Laurentian Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal, TD Canada Trust and Canadian Payment Association as civil conspirators. The plaintiff in the lawsuit is seeking recovery of money and property that was lost by way of confiscation through illegal "debt" collection and foreclosure.

At all material times, these defendant banks and all of them have no legal standing to lend any money to borrowers, because: 1) these banks and credit unions did not have the money to lend, and therefore they did not have any capacity to enter into a binding contract; 2) the defendants did not have any cash reserve, they are not legally permitted to lend their depositors' or members' money without expressed written authorisation from the depositors, and; 3) the defendants have no tangible assets of their own to lend and all their "assets" are "paper assets" which are mainly in the form of "receivables" created by them out of "thin air", derived out of loans whereas the monies loaned out were also created out of thin air.

Other than bookkeeping and computer entries, no money or substance of any value was loaned by the defendants to the plaintiff. In all of the loan transactions entered into between the plaintiff and the defendants, the financial institutions did not bring any equity to any of the transactions. All the equities were provided by the borrowers. The practices of the defendant financial institutions alleged in the complaint starkly contrast the practices of responsible and ethical money lenders who actually lend real, tangible, legal tender cash money. The complaint alleges that the loan transactions are fraudulent because no value was ever imparted by the defendants to the plaintiff; these defendants did not risk anything, nor lost anything and never would have lost anything under any circumstances and therefore no lien has been perfected according to law and equity against the plaintiff.

The foreclosure proceedings which come as a result of the borrower defaulting on such fraudulent loans were carried out in bad faith by the defendant banks and credit unions, and as such, these foreclosures were in every respect unlawful acts of conversion and unlawful seizure of property without due process of law which always results in the unjust enrichment of the defendants.

The suit alleges that the defendants utilise fraudulent banking practices whereby they deceive customers into believing that they are actually receiving "credit" or money when in fact no actual money is being loaned to their customers. However, the complaint describes a practice whereby there is realistically no money other than ledger or computer entries being loaned to the borrowers. Rather than real money being received by the borrowers, "electronic" or "digitally created money", created out of nothing, at no cost to the financial institutions are entered as "loans" into their customers' accounts. The borrowers are then required to pay criminal interest rates for the money they never received. The suit alleges that the defendants effectively turn consumers into virtual debt slaves, forcing them to pay for something they never received, and then seizing their properties if they can no longer pay the banks with real money.

(Source: April 15, 2005; National Press Release; Contact: John R. Dempsey, New Westminster, B.C., Email: classaction_cpa@hotmail.com www.freewebs.com/classaction/)

DOWN ON THE FARM

NANOTECHNOLOGY IN THE FOOD CHAIN

Nanotechnology has profound implications for food sovereignty worldwide and may be the technology that can be adapted for surveillance, social control and biowarfare.
Part 1 of 2

November 2004

ETC Group
431 Gilmour St, Second Floor,
Ottawa, ON, Canada K2P 0R5
Tel: +1 613-241-2267
Fax: +1 613-241-2506
www.etcgroup.org etc@etcgroup.org

The Impact of Nano-Scale Technologies on Food and Agriculture

SUMMARY

Nanotechnology, the manipulation of matter at the scale of atoms and molecules (a nanometre [nm] is one-billionth of a metre [or 10^{-9} m]), is rapidly converging with biotech and information technology to radically change food and agricultural systems.

Over the next two decades, the impacts of nano-scale convergence on farmers and food will exceed that of farm mechanisation or of the Green Revolution. Converging technologies could reinvigorate the battered agrochemical and agbiotech industries, igniting a still more intense debate—this time over "atomically-modified" foods. No government has developed a regulatory regime that addresses the nano-scale or the societal impacts of the invisibly small. A handful of food and nutrition products containing invisible, unlabelled and unregulated nano-scale additives are already commercially available. Likewise, a number of pesticides formulated at the nano-scale are on the market and have been released in the environment.

From soil to supper, nanotechnology will not only change how every step of the food-chain operates but it will also change who is involved. At stake is the world's \$3 trillion food retail market, agricultural export markets valued at \$544 billion, the livelihoods of some 2.6 billion farming people and the well-being of the rest of us who depend upon farmers for our daily bread.¹

Nanotech has profound implications for farmers (and fisher people and pastoralists) and for food sovereignty worldwide. Agriculture may also be the proving ground for technologies that can be adapted for surveillance, social control and biowarfare.

The GM (genetically modified) food debate not only failed to address environmental and health concerns, it disastrously overlooked the ownership and control issues. How society will be affected and who will benefit are critical concerns.

Because nanotech involves all matter, nano-patents can have profound impacts on the entire food system and all sectors of the economy. Synthetic biology and nano-materials will dramatically transform the demand for agricultural raw materials required by processors. Nano-products came to market—and more are coming—in the absence of regulation and societal debate. The merger of nanotech and biotech has unknown consequences for health, biodiversity and the environment.

Governments and opinion-makers are running 8-10 years behind society's need for information, public debate and policies.

INTRODUCTION—THE LAY OF THE LAND

Size Matters

The nano-scale moves matter out of the realm of conventional chemistry and physics into "quantum mechanics"—imparting unique characteristics to traditional materials—and unique health and safety risks. With only a reduction in size (to under 100 nm) and no change in substance, a material's properties can change dramatically.

Characteristics—such as electrical conductivity, reactivity, strength, colour and especially importantly, toxicity—can all change in ways that are not easily predicted. For example, a substance that is red when it is a meter wide may be green when its width is only a few nanometres; carbon in the form of graphite is soft and malleable; at the nano-scale, carbon can be stronger than steel.

A single gram of catalyst material that is made of 10-nanometre particles is about 100 times more reactive than the same amount of the same material made of one-micrometre sized particles (a micron is 1,000 times bigger than a nanometre). Aside from the serious toxicity implications of quantum property changes, it is not always necessary or useful to draw a distinct line between nano-scale and microscale applications: "nano-scale" is not necessarily the goal in every case; "micro-scale" may be adequate for some purposes—and for others both nano-scale and micro-scale devices, materials or particles may serve equally well. Both may prove disruptive.

Keeping Nanoparticles Out of the Environment

Applying nanoparticles in agriculture raises environmental and health concerns since nanoparticles appear to demonstrate a different toxicity than larger versions of the same compound. In 2003, Dr Vyvyan Howard, founding editor of the *Journal of Nanotoxicology*, undertook a review of scientific literature on nanoparticle toxicity for ETC Group. Dr Howard concluded that nanoparticles as a class appear to be more toxic as a result of their smaller size, also noting that nanoparticles could move more easily into the body, across protective membranes such as skin, the blood-brain barrier or perhaps the placenta.

A study published by Dr Eva Oberdörster in July 2004 found that large mouth bass (fish) exposed to small amounts of buckyballs (manufactured nanoparticles of 60 carbon atoms) resulted in rapid onset of damage in the brain, the death of half the water fleas living in the water in which the fish lived.¹⁴ Other studies show that nanoparticles can move in unexpected ways through soil potentially carry other substances with them. Given the knowledge gaps, many expert commentators are recommending that release of engineered nanoparticles be minimised or prohibited in the environment.

NANO-AGRICULTURE: DOWN ON THE FARM

In December 2002, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) drafted the world's first "roadmap" for applying nanotechnology to agriculture and food.¹⁶ A wide collection of policy makers, land-grant university representatives and corporate scientists met at Cornell University (New York, USA) to share their vision of how to remake agriculture using nano-scale technologies.

Agriculture, according to the new nano-vision, needs to be more uniform, further automated, industrialised and reduced to simple functions. In our molecular future, the farm will be a wide-area biofactory that can be monitored and managed from a laptop and food will be crafted from designer substances delivering nutrients efficiently to the body.

Nanobiotechnology will increase agriculture's potential to harvest feedstocks for industrial processes. Meanwhile tropical agricultural commodities such as rubber, cocoa, coffee and cotton—and the small-scale farmers who grow them—will find themselves quaint and irrelevant in a new nanoeconomy of "flexible matter"

in which the properties of industrial nanoparticles can be adjusted to create cheaper, "smarter" replacements.

Just as GM agriculture led to new levels of corporate concentration all along the food chain, so proprietary nanotechnology, deployed from seed to stomach, genome to gullet, will strengthen the grasp of agribusiness over global food and farming at every stage—all, ostensibly, to feed the hungry, safeguard the environment and provide consumers with more choice.

For two generations, scientists have manipulated food and agriculture at the molecular level. Agro-Nano connects the dots in the industrial food chain and goes one step further down. With new nano-scale techniques of mixing and harnessing genes, genetically modified plants become atomically modified plants. Pesticides can be more precisely packaged to knock-out unwanted pests and artificial flavourings and natural nutrients engineered to please the palate. Visions of an automated, centrally-controlled industrial agriculture can now be implemented using molecular sensors, molecular delivery systems and low-cost labour.

Downsized Seeds

Re-organising natural processes is hardly a new idea. To increase yields during the Green Revolution, Northern scientists bred semi-dwarf plants that were better able to absorb synthetic fertilisers and by doing so, increased the plants' need for pesticides. To further the dependency, the agricultural biotechnology industry designed plants that could tolerate toxic chemicals. Agbiotech companies had a choice: they could have structured new chemicals to meet the needs of the plants or they could have manipulated plants to meet the needs of company herbicides.

They opted to preserve their herbicides. Now nanotech companies are going down the same path—looking for new ways that life and matter can serve the needs of industry.

Gene therapy for plants

Researchers are developing new techniques that use nanoparticles for smuggling foreign DNA into cells. For example, at Oak Ridge National Laboratory—the US Department of Energy lab that played a major role in the production of enriched uranium for the Manhattan Project—researchers have hit upon a nano-technique for injecting DNA into millions of cells at once. Millions of carbon nanofibres are grown sticking out of a silicon chip with strands of synthetic DNA attached to the nanofibres.¹⁷ Living cells are then thrown against and pierced by the fibres, injecting the DNA into the cells in the process:

"It's like throwing a bunch of baseballs against a bed of nails... We literally throw the cells onto the fibers, and then smush the cells into the chip to further poke the fibers into the cell." — Timothy McKnight, Engineer, Oak Ridge Laboratory.¹⁸

Once injected, the synthetic DNA expresses new proteins and new traits.

Oak Ridge has entered into collaboration with the Institute of Paper Science and Technology in a project aimed to use this technique for genetic manipulation of loblolly pine, the primary source of pulpwood for the paper industry in the USA.

Applying nanoparticles in agriculture raises environmental and health concerns since nanoparticles appear to demonstrate a different toxicity than larger versions of the same compound.

Unlike existing genetic engineering methods, the technique developed by Oak Ridge scientists does not pass modified traits on to further generations because, in theory, the DNA remains attached to the carbon nanofibre, unable to integrate into the plants' own genome. The implication is that it would be possible to reprogram cells for one time only. According to Oak Ridge scientists, this relieves concerns about gene flow associated with genetically modified plants, where genes are transferred between unrelated organisms or are removed or rearranged within a species. If the new technique enables researchers to selectively switch on or off a key trait such as fertility, will seed corporations use the tiny terminators to prevent farmers from saving and re-using harvested seed—compelling them to return to the commercial seed market every year to obtain the activated genetic trait they need?

This approach also raises a number of safety questions: what if the nanofibres were ingested by wildlife or humans as food? What are the ecological impacts if the nanofibres enter the cells of other organisms and cause them to express new proteins? Where will the nanofibres go when the plant decomposes in the soil? Carbon nanofibres have been compared to asbestos fibres because they have similar shapes. Initial toxicity studies on some carbon nanofibres have demonstrated inflammation of cells. A study by NASA found inflammation in the lungs to be more severe than in cases of silicosis,¹⁹ though Nobel laureate Richard Smalley, Chairman of Carbon Nanotechnologies Inc. gives little weight to these concerns: "We are confident there will prove out to be no health hazards but this [toxicology] work continues."²⁰

Atomically Modified Seeds

In March 2004, ETC Group reported on a nanotech research initiative in Thailand that aims to atomically modify the characteristics of local rice varieties.²¹ In a three-year project at Chiang Mai University's nuclear physics laboratory, researchers "drilled" a hole through the membrane of a rice cell in order to insert a nitrogen atom that would stimulate the rearrangement of the rice's DNA.²² So far, researchers have been able to alter the colour of a local rice variety from purple to green. In a telephone interview, Dr Thirapat Vilaithong, director of Chiang Mai's Fast Neutron Research Facility, told Biodiversity Action Thailand (BIOTHAI) that their next target is Thailand's famous jasmine rice.²³ The goal of their research is to develop jasmine varieties that can be grown all year long, with shorter stems and improved grain colour.²⁴

One of the attractions of this nano-scale technique, according to Dr Vilaithong, is that, like the Oak Ridge project, it does not require the controversial technique of genetic modification. "At least we can avoid it," Dr Vilaithong said.²⁵ Civil society organisations in Thailand are sceptical of the benefits.

... atom-scale technologies will further concentrate economic power in the hands of giant multinational corporations.

Nanocides: Pesticides via Encapsulation

Pesticides containing nano-scale active ingredients are already on the market, and many of the world's leading agrochemical firms are conducting R&D on the development of new nano-scale formulations of pesticides.

A more sophisticated approach to formulating nano-scale pesticides involves encapsulation—packaging the nano-scale active ingredient within a kind of tiny "envelope" or "shell." Both food ingredients and agrochemicals in microencapsulated form have been on the market for several decades. According to industry, the reformulation of pesticides in microcapsules has triggered "revolutionary changes," including the ability to control under what conditions the active ingredient is released.

According to the agrochemical industry, re-formulating pesticides in microcapsules can also extend patent protection, increase solubility, reduce the contact of active ingredients with agricultural workers³⁶ and may have environmental advantages such as reducing run-off rates.

Concerns raised by encapsulation

- Both biological activity and environmental/worker exposure can be longer-lasting; beneficial insects and soil life may be affected.
- Could nano-scale pesticides be taken up by plants and smuggled into the food chain?
- Pesticides can be more easily aerosolised as a powder or droplets—therefore able to be inhaled and perhaps a greater threat to human health and safety.
- Could pesticides formulated as nanocapsules or nano-scale droplets exhibit different toxicity and enter the body and affect wildlife through new exposure routes, for example, across skin?
- Potential for use as a bioweapons delivery vehicle.
- What other external triggers might affect the release of the active ingredient (e.g., chemical binding, heat or break down of the capsule)?



• Microcapsules are similar in size to pollen and may poison bees and/or be taken back to the hives and incorporated in honey. Because of their size, "microencapsulated insecticides are considered more toxic to honey bees than any formulation so far developed."⁵⁵ Will nanocapsules be more lethal?

• It is not known how 'unexploded' nanocapsules will behave in the human gut if ingested with food.

Implications for Nanobioweaponry

Nanocapsules and microcapsules make an ideal vehicle for delivering chemical and biological weapons because they can carry substances intended to harm humans as easily as they can carry substances intended to kill weeds and pests. By virtue of their small size, DNA nanocapsules may be able to enter the body undetected by the immune system and then become activated by the cells' own mechanisms to produce toxic compounds. The increased bioavailability and stability of nano-encapsulated substances in the environment may offer advantages to the Gene Giants, but the same features could make them extremely potent vehicles for biological warfare. In addition, because of their increased bioavailability only a small quantity of the chemical is needed.

When programmed for external triggers such as ultrasound or magnetic frequencies, activation can be controlled remotely, suggesting a number of grim scenarios. Could agrochemical/seed corporations remotely activate triggers to cause crop failure if the farmer infringes the company's patent or fails to follow prescribed production practices?

What if nanocapsules containing a potent compound are added to a regional water supply by a foreign aggressor or terrorist group?

According to The Sunshine Project, the "Australia Group" (a group of 24 industrialised nations) recently proposed that microencapsulation technologies be added to a common list of technologies banned from export to 'untrustworthy' governments for fear of use as bioweapons.⁵⁷ Documents obtained by Sunshine Project also show that the US military funded the University of New Hampshire in 1999-2000 to develop microcapsules containing corrosive and anaesthetic (that is, to produce unconsciousness) chemicals.

The documents describe how the microcapsules could be fired at a crowd, corrode protective gear and then break open in contact with the moisture on human skin.⁵⁸

From Smart Dust to Smart Fields

"Precision farming," also known as site-specific management, describes a bundle of new information technologies applied to the management of large-scale, commercial agriculture. Precision farming technologies include, for example: personal computers, satellite-positioning systems, geographic information systems, automated machine guidance, remote sensing devices and telecommunications.

"Smart Dust" and "Ambient Intelligence"

The idea that thousands of tiny sensors could be scattered like invisible eyes, ears and noses across farm fields and battlefields sounds like science fiction. But ten years ago, Kris Pister, a professor of Robotics at University of California, Berkeley secured funding from the US Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA) to develop autonomous sensors that would each be the size of a match head.

Using silicon-etching technology, these motes ("smart dust" sensors) would feature an onboard power supply, computation abilities and the ability to detect and then communicate with other motes in the vicinity. In this way the individual motes would self-organise into ad hoc computer networks capable of relaying data using wireless (i.e., radio) technology.

DARPA's immediate interest in the project was to deploy smart dust networks over enemy terrain to feed back real time news about troop movements, chemical weapons, and other battlefield conditions without having to risk soldiers' lives.

However, like that other groundbreaking DARPA project, the Internet, it swiftly became clear that tiny surveillance systems would have endless civilian uses, from monitoring energy-use in office buildings to tracking goods through a supply chain, to environmental data monitoring.

Today, wireless micro and nanosensors like the ones pioneered by Kris Pister are an area of intense research for large corporations from Intel to Hitachi, a focus of development at all US national defence laboratories, and in fields as wide apart as medicine, energy and communications. Touted by *The Economist*, *Red Herring* and *Technology Review* as the 'next big thing', ubiquitous

wireless sensors embedded in everything from the clothes we wear to the landscapes we move through could fundamentally alter the way we relate to everyday goods, services, the environment and the State.

The aim is to develop what researchers call 'ambient intelligence'—smart environments that use sensors and artificial intelligence to predict the needs of individuals and respond accordingly: offices that adjust light and heating levels throughout the day or clothes that alter their colours or warmth depending on the external environment.

A simple example of ambient intelligence already in use is an airbag system in newer cars, which "senses" an imminent crash and deploys a pillow to soften the blow to the driver.

Kris Pister's dust motes are currently far from nano (they are roughly coin-sized), but they have already been licensed to commercial companies. In 2003 Pister established a "smart dust" spin-off company, Dust, Inc. For a light taster of a society steeped in ambient intelligence, Kris Pister makes the following speculations:⁶⁷

• "In 2010 a speck of dust on each of your fingernails will continuously transmit fingertip motion to your computer. Your computer will understand when you type, point, click, gesture, sculpt, or play air guitar.

Nanocapsules and microcapsules make an ideal vehicle for delivering chemical and biological weapons...

When programmed for external triggers such as ultrasound or magnetic frequencies, activation can be controlled remotely...

• "In 2010 infants will not die of SIDS [Sudden Infant Death Syndrome], or suffocate, or drown, without an alert being sent to the parents. How will society change when your neighbors [sic] pool calls your cell phone to tell you that Johnny is drowning and you're the closest adult that could be located?"

• "In 2020 there will be no unanticipated illness. Chronic sensor implants will monitor all of the major circulator systems in the human body, and provide you with early warning of an impending flu, or save your life by catching cancer early enough that it can be completely removed surgically."

Nanosensors

With ongoing technical advances, microsensors are shrinking in size and their sensor capabilities are expanding. Market analysts predict that the wireless sensor market will be worth \$7 billion by 2010.⁶⁸

Nanosensors made out of carbon nanotubes or nano-cantilevers (balanced weighing devices) are small enough to trap and measure individual proteins or even molecules. Nanoparticles or nanosurfaces can be engineered to trigger an electrical or chemical signal in the presence of a contaminant such as bacteria.

Other nanosensors work by triggering an enzyme reaction or by using nano-engineered branching molecules called dendrimers as probes to bind to target chemicals and proteins.

Not surprisingly, a great deal of government-funded research in nanosensors aims to detect minute quantities of biowarfare agents such as anthrax or chemical toxins to counter terrorist attacks on US soil as well as to warn soldiers on a battlefield of possible risks.

For example, the US government's "SensorNet" project attempts to cast a net of sensors across the entire United States that will act as an early warning system for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive threats.⁶⁹

The SensorNet will integrate nano-, micro- and conventional sensors into a single nationwide network that will feed back to an existing US network of 30,000 mobile phone masts, forming the skeleton of an unparalleled national surveillance network. Oak Ridge National Laboratory is now field-testing SensorNet. US government defence laboratories such as Los Alamos and Sandia are developing the nanosensors themselves.

Sizing up Sensors

Sensor technology could benefit large-scale, highly industrialised farms that are already adopting GPS tractors and other precision farming techniques. Ultimately, sensors are likely to increase productivity, drive down farm prices, reduce labour and win a small advantage in the global marketplace for the largest industrial farm operators.

It is not small-scale farmers who will benefit from ubiquitous sensor networks, but the giant grain traders such as Cargill and ADM, who are positioned to aggregate data from several thousand farms in order to determine which crops are grown, by whom and what price will be paid, depending on market demand and global prices.

Sensors will marginalise farmers' most unique assets—their intimate local knowledge of place, climate, soils, seeds, crops and culture. In a wirelessly monitored world all of this is reduced to real-time raw data, interpreted and leveraged remotely.

Why employ smart farmers when sensors and computers can make 'smart farms' operate without them?

NanoSurveillance

Agricultural sensor networks may also be pressed into use as civil surveillance systems in the interest of 'homeland security'. Wireless sensor networks—whether in agriculture or any other application—threaten to stifle dissent and invade privacy. Michael Mehta, a sociologist at the University of Saskatchewan (Canada), believes that the environment equipped with multiple sensors could destroy the notion of privacy altogether—creating a phenomenon that he calls "nanopanopticism" (i.e., all seeing) in which citizens feel constantly under surveillance.⁷⁷

In a recent report, the UK Royal Society also highlighted privacy concerns raised by nanosensors:

"...[Sensor] devices might be used in ways that limit individual or group privacy by covert surveillance, by collecting and distributing personal information (such as health or genetic profiles) without adequate consent, and by concentrating information in the hands of those with the resources to develop and control such networks."

—Royal Society, "Nanoscience and nanotechnologies: opportunities and uncertainties"⁷⁸

Particle Farming

In the future, industrial nanoparticles may not be produced in a laboratory, but grown in fields of genetically engineered crops—what might be called "particle farming".

It's been known for some time that plants can use their roots to extract nutrients and minerals from the soil but research from the University of Texas-El

Paso confirms that plants can also soak up nanoparticles that could be industrially harvested.

In one particle-farming experiment, alfalfa plants were grown on an artificially gold-rich soil on university grounds. When researchers examined the plants, they found gold nanoparticles in the roots and along the entire shoot of the plants that had physical properties like those produced using conventional chemistry techniques, which are expensive and harmful to the environment.¹⁰⁶

The metals are extracted simply by dissolving the organic material.

Initial experiments showed that the gold particles formed in random shapes, but changing the acidity of the growing medium appears to result in more uniform shapes.¹⁰⁷

The researchers are now working with other metals and with wheat and oats in addition to alfalfa to produce nanoparticles of silver, Europium, palladium, platinum and iron.¹⁰⁸

For industrial-scale production, the researchers speculate that the particle plants can be grown indoors in gold-enriched soils, or they can be farmed nearby abandoned gold mines.¹⁰⁹

Agricultural sensor networks may also be pressed into use as civil surveillance systems in the interest of 'homeland security'.

Nanomal Pharm

Livestock and fish will also be affected by the nanotechnology revolution. While the great hopes of nanomedicine are disease detection and new pharmaceuticals for humans, veterinary applications of nanotechnology may become the proving ground for untried and more controversial techniques—from nanocapsule vaccines to sex selection in breeding.

Biochips

Using biochips, biological samples such as blood, tissue and semen can be instantaneously analysed and manipulated. In fewer than five years, biochips have become a standard technology for genomics and drug discovery, and they are now moving into commercial healthcare and food safety applications.

A biochip (or microarray) is a device typically made of hundreds or thousands of short strands of artificial DNA deposited precisely on a silicon circuit. In DNA arrays, each DNA strand acts as a selective probe and when it binds to material in a sample (e.g., blood) an electrical signal is recorded. Rather like conducting a word search across a piece of text, the biochip is able to report back on found genetic sequences based on the DNA probes built into it.

The best-known biochips are those produced by Affymetrix, the company that pioneered the technology and was first to produce a DNA chip that analyses an entire human genome on a single chip the size of a dime.¹¹⁶

In addition to DNA biochips there are other variations that detect minute quantities of proteins and chemicals in a sample, making them useful for detecting biowarfare agents or disease.

Biochip analysis machines the size of an inkjet printer are commercially available from companies such as Agilent (Hewlett-Packard) and Motorola—each able to process up to 50 samples in around half an hour.

Nano-Veterinary Medicine

The field of nanomedicine offers ever more breathless promises of new diagnoses and cures as well as ways of improving human performance. The US National Science Foundation expects nanotechnology to account for around half of all pharmaceutical industry sales by 2010. What is less hyped is that the same impact is likely to hit the animal health market—either as nanotechnologies show their worth in human medicine or as a proving ground for more controversial approaches to nanomedicine, such as using DNA nanocapsules. Companies such as SkyePharma, IDEXX and Probiomed are currently developing nanoparticle veterinary applications. A full assessment of how pharmaceutical companies are using nanotechnology in drug development and delivery is beyond the scope of this report. Briefly summarised below are some of the key technologies that are also relevant to animal pharmaceuticals:

Drug Discovery

The ability to image and isolate biological molecules on the nano-scale opens the door for more precise drug design as well as much faster genomic screening and screening of compounds to assess their suitability as drugs. Pharma companies are

particularly interested in using biochips and microfluidic devices to screen tissues for genetic differences so that they can design genetically targeted drugs (pharmacogenomics).¹²²

Disease Detection

Nanoparticles, which are able to move easily around the body, can be used for diagnosis. Of particular interest are quantum dots—cadmium selenide nanocrystals which fluoresce in different colours depending on their size. Quantum dots can be functionalised to tag different biological components, like proteins or DNA strands, with specific colours. In this way a blood sample can be quickly screened for certain proteins that may indicate a higher propensity for disease.

New Delivery Mechanisms

Drugs themselves are set to shrink. Nano-sized structures have the advantage of being able to sneak past the immune system and across barriers (e.g., the blood-brain barrier or the stomach wall) the body uses to keep out unwanted substances.

Pharmaceutical compounds reformulated as nanoparticles not only reach parts of the body that today's formulations cannot, their large surface area can also make them more biologically active.

Increased bioavailability means that lower concentrations of expensive drug compounds would be required, with potentially fewer side effects.¹²⁴ Nanoparticles can also be used as carriers to smuggle attached compounds through the body.

Leading nanopharma companies such as SkyePharma and Powderject (now a wholly owned subsidiary of Chiron) have developed methods of delivering nanoparticle pharmaceuticals across skin or via inhalation. Researchers in Florida are working on nano-delivery systems that diffuse drugs across the eye from specially impregnated contact lenses. As with pesticide delivery, the big interest is in 'controlled release.'

Many of the big pharma and animal pharma companies working on nano-drugs are using encapsulation technologies

such as nanocapsules to smuggle active compounds into and around the body. The capsules can be functionalised to bind at specific places in the body, or be activated by an external trigger, such as a magnetic pulse or ultrasound. The USDA compares these functionalised drug nanocapsules, called "Smart Delivery Systems," to the postal system, where molecular-coded "address labels" ensure that the packaged pharmaceutical reaches its intended destination.¹²⁵

Besides capsules, other nanomaterials being used to deliver drugs include:

- **BioSilicon**—a highly porous silicon-based nanomaterial product, which can release a medicine slowly over a period of time. Developed by Australian company pSivida, the company uses its BioSilicon technology to fashion tiny capsules (to be swallowed) and also tiny needles that can be built into a patch to invisibly pierce the skin and deliver drugs.¹²⁶

Pharma companies are particularly interested in using biochips and microfluidic devices to screen tissues for genetic differences so that they can design genetically targeted drugs.

Continued on page 74

THE PERSECUTION AND RESISTANCE OF LOÏC LE RIBAUT

Having spent time in prison awaiting trial, one of France's greatest forensic scientists escaped to Ireland where his re-absorption in the case of a French murderer with an Irish connection again shattered his peace.

Part 2 of 2

by Martin J. Walker © 2005

Slingshot Publications
BM Box 8314
London WC1N 3XX
England

When Loïc Le Ribault arrived in Ireland in October 1998 he felt safe, despite the fact that he had no passport and anonymous men, apparently secret service agents, had recently been stalking him. He entered Ireland after first slipping into England to stay with friends, who then drove him to Ireland via the Rosslare Ferry. Loïc chose Ireland because, he said, it was "the only independent Celtic country in the world".

After time in a hotel in County Mayo, he went to live in Ross, where the laboratory he set up began in June 1999 to manufacture G5, the organic silica which had proved to be useful in treating people with arthritis and other illnesses.

Since his exile from France, realising that publicity was perhaps the only thing which would keep him alive, Loïc had been constantly writing up his story as well as contacting newspapers and journalists about his predicament.¹ In 2003 he published his all-encompassing book in English, *The Cost of A Discovery*.² In Ireland, Loïc also continued his campaign to expose the frauds committed by the French Minister of the Interior when they copied his forensic equipment. Simmering beneath the surface, however, was one other reason why some powerful people wanted Loïc put out of action. And almost inadvertently, Loïc had settled in the one country besides France where this matter was of great importance.

Throughout the 1980s, Le Ribault was the most important and renowned forensic scientist in France. He solved numerous murder cases for the *gendarmerie* and the magistracy. The equipment which he developed, based mainly on forensic sample collecting and their examination under an electron microscope, should have put the French police into the vanguard of crime detection. Instead they made Loïc Le Ribault a hunted man. Powerful forces, however, did not want to give the individualistic and anti-establishment loose cannon credit for his work or his techniques. His increasingly successful demonstrations of forensic skill frequently revealed that routine police forensic work in France was corrupt and inept.

Despite the reluctance of the police establishment and the Government to continue using Loïc in crime detection, sympathetic admirers, independent judges, magistrates and some victims' lawyers still called on him throughout the late eighties. One of the cases he was given was that of the young Irish backpacker Trevor O'Keeffe who had been murdered and then buried in France in August 1987. This case was to be one of the last that Loïc dealt with, before continuous obstruction and pressure of different kinds forced him to shut down his independent laboratories and turn his hand instead to his other great love, the development of organic silica.

CONTROVERSY IN IRELAND

Although Loïc had promised himself a quiet life in Ireland, it was not long before he attracted attention. In the autumn of 1998 the Sunday Tribune carried a long story by Harry McGee about Loïc's work on the case of a young Irish man, Trevor O'Keeffe murdered in France. After publication of the article the journalist put Loïc in touch with Trevor's mother, Eroline. Ever since Loïc had been asked to report on the murder ten years previously, he had tried unsuccessfully to contact Mrs O'Keeffe. When in November 1998 Loïc was introduced to her, he was able to give her the full forensic report which he had prepared for his instructing judge in 1997 and which she had not been allowed to see.

Loïc's report showed conclusively that Pierre Chanal, a French soldier, was a serial killer and the prime suspect for the murder of Trevor and other lone males. Loïc was unable to say how many people Chanal had killed, although he had his suspicions that it could have been as many as fifty.

The French authorities had been strangely ambivalent about indicting Chanal, or proving his relationship to a whole series of killings, charging him with only minor offences relating to the abduction of a young man that the police had found imprisoned but alive when they arrested Chanal. Chanal was imprisoned without a full hearing into the killing of which he was suspected. The approach of the French authorities did not of course do justice to the relatives of Chanal's murder victims. It did, however, keep secret the bungling, ineptitude and obfuscation of the French police and the Ministry of the Interior, all of whom were concerned about the image of the armed forces.

During 1998 and 1999, Loïc and Eroline began campaigning for the full disclosure of evidence in the case of Trevor O'Keeffe. Around the same time, Loïc pushed ahead with his case against the French government which his lawyer had been preparing to take before the European Court of Human Rights since 1997.

In 1995, the year that Loïc left France and seven years after the arrest of Chanal, a new judge had taken over Chanal's case and ordered, for the first time, forensic tests which had previously been denied both Loïc and the lawyers acting for the family. In January 1999, a DNA analysis of hairs found by Loïc almost ten years earlier in Chanal's car revealed that he was definitely the murderer of at least two young hitchhikers. A new independent forensic report also came to the same conclusion as Loïc's—that the soil on the spade found in Chanal's car when he was arrested was the same as that found at the site where Trevor O'Keeffe had been buried.

As a consequence of the independent investigations of the newly appointed judge and the campaigning of Loïc and Trevor O'Keeffe's family, Chanal was finally due to be arraigned for trial in October 2003 in Reims. With the date set for the Chanal trial, the authorities requested Loïc return to France and attend.

DISPOSING OF CHANAL

When Loïc was requested to appear before the court of Appeal in France on 16th October as an expert witness, he began negotiating so that he could give his evidence without fear of being arrested. It was finally agreed that he could give his evidence via a video conference. However, Loïc need not have wrestled too violently with the problem of how he might give evidence, for although his attendance in France would have caused Loïc problems, they would have been nothing compared to the problems his attendance would have caused the French State. Consequently, the French government and their secret services were working hard to ensure that the trial never actually took place.

Concerned that Loïc's appearance before the court of Appeal would give him new stature in the eyes of the French public, on 23rd August elements within the judiciary and the Ministry of the Interior issued an international arrest warrant against him. With the help of some Irish newspapers which conspired to publish his personal address in Ireland, the French authorities were hoping at least for an arrest and at most for something serious to happen to Loïc. Following the revelation of his address Loïc began to receive death threats.

On 2nd October 2003, the European Court of Human Rights, which Loïc had been preparing to petition for almost four years, informed his lawyers that his petition against the French State was unacceptable. The "independent" court ruled that their decision was definitive; that no more of Loïc's letters would be answered and that his dossier would be destroyed.

Loïc was still preparing for his "day in court" when on the night of 14th October 2003 (the day before his trial), Chanal apparently committed suicide in his cell. Until he died, Chanal was said to be under the continued surveillance of three police officers and given a medical observation every fifteen minutes.

In the first week of October, prior to the trial, Loïc had travelled from Ireland to Switzerland where he was preparing to set up a research laboratory.

He was not in hiding or on the run, but using his own name, together with a legal French passport which he had now been granted.

Four weeks after Chanal died and the risk of Le Ribault giving evidence had been deflected, at 8.25 a.m. on 21st November, acting in accordance with the

Consequently, the French government and their secret services were working hard to ensure that the trial never actually took place.



"Organic silicon has really boosted my health but there are one or two side effects."

international arrest warrant issued against him, four Swiss police officers crashed into Loïc's hotel room.

The French judiciary, he was told, demanded his immediate extradition from Switzerland and his appearance before a court in France. As Loïc was soon to find out, the police who had taken him into custody had no idea at all about his ongoing battle with the French government or of the trumped-up charges they had brought against him. When the Swiss police did find out that the charges against Loïc were related to the practice of medicine without a licence, they were astounded.

Pushed by Loïc into finding out more about his case, the Swiss police received a fax of the warrant for his arrest. Accompanying the warrant was a confidential document which was headed: "The contents of this paper are nothing more than information that may be used to help the inquiry.

They cannot be referred to unless having first been verified." In the section entitled "Past History" was written "nothing", in the paragraph headed "Education" no profession was noted and his last known address was recorded as the prison in Gradignan, in 1997.

From a man with a list of degrees as long as his arm and author of many cited scientific papers, this description reduced his social and academic stature at a stroke, rendering him a "non-person".

The charges which followed as Le Ribault's criminal history, all based on no evidence, included one incredible case which involved "sending of a cheque from a closed account". This Loïc was supposed to have done on 7th January 1997 in the town of Arcachon.

On the date in question, Loïc had been locked up in Gradignan prison in the middle of a three month prison sentence. As Loïc was to remark later, "I was more cunning than Arsene Lupin..."

LOÏC'S SECOND TERM³

After a brief police custody during the last week of November 2003, Loïc found himself in the Champ-Dollon prison, on the outskirts of Geneva. Comparing this cell to the one in which he had spent time in France, he wrote:

"Compared to my French cell, No. 124 in 1996-1997, its Swiss sibling, No. 258 seemed to me to be an un hoped-for luxury: A private cell of around 12 meters square, clean, equipped with a toilet room and a window free of bars, with a view over Mont Blanc. As the days went by, I discovered and appreciated the perfect courtesy of the prison personnel. The cooking was excellent (four menus to choose from), I was allowed to walk for one hour a day in a mesh cage perched on the roof of the prison, to take a shower daily, to have access to superfluous items (food shop, newspapers, paper suppliers, etc.) from a catalogue of thirty or so pages provided by the penitentiary administration, and to watch colour TV. All of which makes incarceration relatively tolerable."

When the Swiss police did find out that the charges against Loïc were related to the practice of medicine without a licence, they were astounded.

Loïc's luxury did not last long; mysteriously he was suddenly transferred to solitary confinement which was scheduled to last until 22nd December.

He was not allowed any visitors, to send mail or even to see his Swiss lawyer. Clearly, despite the paucity of evidence against him, the French authorities were bringing pressure to bear on the Swiss.

The French authorities soon confirmed the charges against Loïc, who was now accused of swindling and the manufacture and distribution of a toxic product.

After a month Loïc's circumstances improved. He was allowed visits and mail began to arrive, although he was still refused his laptop—essential, one would have imagined—to work on his defence.

To add further weight to Loïc's "most wanted" status, and despite him being in prison, the Bordeaux prosecuting authorities issued yet another international arrest warrant for him. However, when his Swiss lawyer asked in France about this new warrant, he was told by the judge preparing the case against Loïc that he knew nothing of it.

As the 5th February trial grew closer, Loïc finally made a decision to give up his battle against extradition and face the dissonant music.

On the evening of 3rd February, Loïc was handed over in handcuffs to the French police. With his laptop computer and three travel bags of luggage he was transported to Bonneville prison. There, in overcrowded conditions, he spent the first night sleeping on the floor without having eaten.

The next day the French police escorted him, still handcuffed—but without his luggage which had been left at Bonneville—to Gradignan prison, where he had been incarcerated eight years earlier. When he arrived, it was one o'clock in the morning on 5th February, the day of

his trial. Again, he had not eaten.

Loïc was to remain locked up in Gradignan for twenty days. Other prisoners and warders responded to him as they always had, partially with incredulity and partly with sympathy.

"We're here for good reason", they would say, "But you, what the hell are you doing here! It's disgusting!"

It was 2.30 p.m. when Loïc arrived at the Bordeaux Court of Justice. Loïc later wrote the following description of his "trial". In the tradition of all his earlier writing, the description is not only beautiful prose, but also highly satirical:

"I was welcomed warmly by the police officers who were outraged by my treatment. They insisted on offering me some sugar water to help me deal with the shock. They also gave me a piece of string to use as a belt to keep my trousers up. Then I was thrown into the arena, or rather into a cage of bullet-proof glass. After all, wasn't I dangerous?"

"The public stands were packed and there was a ripple of applause on my arrival, rapidly hushed by the lady magistrate. The court was composed almost exclusively of female

members—a nightmare for any male standing accused. The magistrate was accompanied by two puppet magistrate assistants who didn't open their mouths at all. Maud Vignau, the public prosecutor, on the other hand, opened her's too often.

"What is there to say of my trial other than that it was a parody of justice? I had already been subjected to five months' imprisonment, so the punishment that awaited me could not be less than six months. In fact, I hardly heard the magistrate, whose questions revealed a total lack of awareness of the case and gross scientific ignorance.

"What was most interesting was the behaviour of Maud Vignau, Deputy Prosecutor (she was a substitute). Throughout my entire career as an expert, I had in fact only ever met magistrates of integrity, solely concerned with the work of revealing the truth. In this case, I was brutally forced to behold a totally different face of justice: that of a magistrate who was not standing, not sitting, but lolling sadistically.

"Speaking in the name of the French people, Maud Vignau was guilty of the following in her closing speech for the prosecution:

- Lies: I had stolen inventions from the French police force.
- Ignorance: G5 was a glass of 'water' (sic) into which one threw a grain of sand.
- Crudeness: I was a charlatan.
- Insults: she compared me to the miracle doctor in the children's cartoon Lucky Luke.
- Dishonour: a letter of congratulation from Jacques Chaban-Delmas was turned into an example of how I 'made corpses speak'.
- Stupidity and arrogance: my patients were 'suckers'.

"At the end of this stream of venom, she finally imposed a gigantic fine and two years' imprisonment. To behave in such a dishonourable way, Maud Vignau must be a very sad person indeed.

"The verdict having been deferred for deliberation, I was driven back for a week's imprisonment and then, as was expected, condemned to pay a fine of 8,000 euros and to undergo one year's prison sentence with six months suspended for the illegal practice of medicine and pharmacy. I was of course cleared of the accusations of fraud and the sale of a toxic product.

"On the morning of 24th February, a week after my 'trial' the doors of the detention centre opened at last and I left, to an enormous ovation as 600 prisoners applauded my liberation and wished me good luck."⁴

THE CHARACTER ASSASSINATION OF A GREAT SCIENTIST AND DETECTIVE

For a man who was always a leader in his scientific field, with considerable academic qualifications, a man who mixed with Presidents, one of the greatest detectives in modern Europe, Loïc le Ribault has recently led a bizarre life. Looking closely at his personal history, it is perhaps easy to understand the seeds of this.

When I first met and interviewed Loïc, I found that we were the same age and had both been involved in the events of 1968 that had convulsed European society. Loïc's experience of that period was, however, quite different from mine. Loïc was struggling not on behalf of the industrial working class, but against the French Republic. His learning in the field of forensic science and his scientific integrity, however, led him into a twelve-year compromise with the Republic, which, in the long run, proved almost fatal. Now eight years after I first met him, I understand Loïc outside of political categories, as an individualist of great courage and ability. There is perhaps no one of a greater awkwardness to a powerful political State than the true individualist.

It is inevitably difficult to unravel the elements of the war conducted by the French State against Loïc Le Ribault. Was he victimised because he exposed the shambles of French criminal forensic science? Has he been hounded because he manufactured and distributed medicine without a licence? Did he become a real danger to the French armed forces and therefore the State when he exposed the soldier Chanal as a serial killer?

Although it might appear that Loïc was being pursued by French government agencies mainly, or only, because his evidence in Chanal's case would embarrass the French police and Ministry of the Interior, his pursuit by the French medical establishment has to be considered paramount. In his book, *The Cost of A Discovery*, published in 2003 Loïc says:

"I explained to Eroline O'Keeffe and her sister Noeleen, that an international arrest warrant had been issued against me, officially for the illegal practice of medicine, but in reality because of my involvement with the police forensic services, and most of all over the Chanal case, for which I had official and written proof that expert reports prepared by the police laboratory in

Lille had been completely and deliberately falsified."

This explanation suggests that the case brought against Loïc by the medical authorities is an excuse rather than a practical reality. The truth is, however, that for some seven or eight years, with his development, production and distribution of the massively popular organic silica, Loïc had really become a threat to the medical establishment and the pharmaceutical companies in France. Ironically, Loïc became marketed as a dissident in a number of overlapping areas of French society and it is probably for all these lives equally, that he finds himself in exile from the country of his birth; hounded by sinister forces.

It is in the very nature of conspiracy that those who are conspired against often have difficulty in defining clearly the exact cause of their victimisation.

One thing, however, can be said with some certainty: the French Republic has a disquieting history of arcane plots and

The truth is ... that for some seven or eight years, with his development, production and distribution of the massively popular organic silica, Loïc had really become a threat to the medical establishment and the pharmaceutical companies in France.

Continued on page 76

THE GILGAMESH PROJECT

With multiple awards to his name for cancer research, this childhood prodigy was silenced when his forbidden science began closing in on the secret of eternal life.

by Andrew Sokar ©2005

Email: slowsubversion@yahoo.com

The ability to deal effectively with diseases such as cancer and the consequences of the ageing process remains one of the last major challenges for biomedical science. In order to meet this challenge, it is pivotal that we understand the underlying mechanisms for the cell growth cycle, i.e. why cells grow and divide, why they undergo a process known as differentiation (why and how identical embryonic cells become mature liver, skin, brain cells, etc.) and why, ultimately, cells lapse into senescence and die—causing the metabolic decline and death of the organism.

Problems such as these have obsessed me since childhood and have fired a passionate interest in chemistry and biology long before I enrolled in my first college chemistry course. Considering the extreme human, social and economic costs of diseases such as cancer, heart disease and illnesses associated with advancing age, I could be forgiven for thinking during my high school years that a career devoted to solving these problems was the noblest pursuit possible. If someone had told me that vested interests did *not* want solutions to these most pressing of medical problems, I would have considered them a delusional conspiracy nut. However, my experiences have me permanently disabused of this notion.

In this article, I wish to relate the incredible odyssey that has been my life and some details of the medical research that I have undertaken. I believe that this research, if taken to its logical conclusion, stands a good chance of yielding non-toxic treatments for various forms of cancer and also for prolonging the human life span—possibly indefinitely. Instead of being lauded for these achievements, I have had my education and career in the medical sciences derailed and my life essentially ruined.

There are many lessons to be learned from my experiences that would be worthy of a Hollywood thriller. The first is just how precariously close we stand to bringing the fountain of youth out of the realm of mythology and into the laboratory and ultimately, the clinic—the clues to this endeavour being provided by some of the lowliest (and annoying) organisms on earth. The second lesson is just how committed the medical (and possibly political) establishments are to preventing this from happening and lastly, how deeply the tentacles of vested interests (both personal and institutional) penetrate the hearts and minds of many doctors, administrators and medical educators and function to beat down any type of non-conformist creativity which challenges the status quo.

THE EARLY YEARS

I live in the Midwestern United States where I also grew up and received my education. I currently possess a Bachelor of Science, majoring in biology, and hold a master's degree in political science/international trade. While my classmates in high school were attending ball games and doing what other high schoolers do, I was performing synthetic organic chemistry in a makeshift lab in my home. Developing novel non-toxic agricultural chemicals for the control of pests was my initial preoccupation. Later I became interested in creating non-toxic modalities for the treatment of cancer. These interests were shaped by an unconventional junior high school biology teacher who encouraged *in vivo* experimentation (apologies to anti-vivisectionist readers) and pressed students to do independent research to solve medical problems.

It was during my high school years that I entered and won virtually every science fair with the various projects that I was undertaking. During my senior year, I won first place in my state science fair and received the state medical association's certification of distinction for designing novel classes of antineoplastics (anti-cancer drugs). I was published

professionally, received the American Chemical Society Award, my city's Engineering and Scientific Society award and was inducted into my state's Academy of Science as well as into the New York Academy of Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science before graduating from high school.

In college I continued in my pursuits to unravel the mysteries of how cancer cells develop and metastasise. As it was unusual for undergraduate students to develop and run their own projects, I was fortunate to work with faculty members in my biology and chemistry departments who gave me free run of their facilities. This research led to the development of new classes of compounds which could almost completely block invasion (the process by which cancer cells migrate into healthy tissue). These compounds were essentially non-toxic. I obtained funding for this research through a local oncologist and his hospital, as well as from my university's foundation. My research was featured on local television and in newspapers and I received several accolades, including the Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges Award. Thus, upon receiving my bachelor's degree I had every reason to suspect a successful passage through medical school and a productive career in medical research.

Upon entering medical school, I again had the fortune of working with a faculty member who understood the potential of my work and gave me any assistance that he could render. I was funded by my oncologist acquaintance as well as through grant money from the American Cancer Society and other government-funded organisations. I became steadily more engrossed in the mysteries of the cell growth cycle and continued synthesising novel classes of cell growth regulators that eventually led me to develop an entirely new perspective on such issues as the human life span, cancer and other illnesses that my medical school professors were presenting as unrelated phenomena. I now present this work in an abbreviated form to facilitate understanding by readers without biomedical backgrounds.

UNRAVELLING THE MYSTERIES OF THE AGES

Although the stages of the cell growth cycle and the cellular and histological transformations that accompany them are fairly well-known to medical science, the biochemical mechanisms that bring these changes about are poorly defined at best. This is why current therapies for disease states which entail rapid and uncontrolled cell division (such as cancer), consist mainly of poisoning the offending cells with toxic drugs (chemotherapy), radiation (radiotherapy), or removing them through surgery.

Our understanding of the underlying mechanisms for the ageing process leaves even more to be desired. We have virtually no therapies today that can effectively halt or even slow the vaunted biological clock. All we can hope to do is to cover up the signs of ageing through various cosmetic modalities and to treat various age-related maladies (arteriosclerosis, heart disease, etc.) with

therapeutic regimens which address symptoms rather than ultimate causes.

To anyone who has had to care for patients afflicted with the debilitating sequelae of ageing or the horrendous consequences of life-threatening cancers, this is a wholly unsatisfactory state of affairs that cries out for new insights and approaches.

Anyone who identifies the precise factors that regulate what cells do at specific points in the cell growth cycle will have achieved a quantum leap in our understanding not only of the genesis of cancer but also of the age-old question concerning why animals, including humans, age and ultimately die. Such knowledge will not only enable medical science to safely and effectively treat many disease states which today remain enigmatic, but also has profound ramifications for the cosmetic industry.

CURRENT STATE OF LONGEVITY RESEARCH

In order to overcome the limitations of current orthodoxies regarding cell growth and differentiation, it is necessary to briefly review what those orthodoxies are. Within the appropriate body of scholarship dealing with these issues, there have been two basic schools of thought as to what causes cell senescence, cell death and the dysfunctions associated with neoplastic disease (e.g. cancer). The currently dominant one is the free-radical approach.

Reduced to its most basic form, this view holds that cellular dysfunctions, which lead to cancer as well as ageing and eventual cell death, are caused by the destructive action of environmental free radicals upon various important cellular components such as DNA. In this fatalistic view, ageing can be understood as an irreversible and inevitable accumulation of cellular damage. It is my belief that this view is at least partially wrong.

I was once told that research into prolonging the human life span was futile because "every living thing has to grow old and die". Yet, this fatalistic generalisation is patently untrue. Many unicellular organisms are effectively immortal and reproduce by dividing indefinitely, only succumbing

to environmental catastrophes—such as the Clorox bleach in your washing machine.

Likewise, there are multicellular organisms for which the concept of growing old is meaningless. Giant sequoia trees can be thousands of years old—yet keep on growing and producing vigorous and functional leaves and internal structures such as xylem and phloem year after year—being felled only by lightning strikes or chain saws. Certain crustaceans such as lobsters grow bigger but do not manifest the age-related declines in reflexes and physiological parameters that plague humans and other animals.

Entomologists have long known that hormonal manipulation can prevent metamorphosis and keep insects in the juvenile state indefinitely. This knowledge has formed the basis for insecticide design.

Likewise, hormonal cues control the development of plants by affecting the proliferation and differentiation of plant cells. Auxin-class herbicides, such as the ubiquitous 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic

We have virtually no therapies today that can effectively halt or even slow the vaunted biological clock.

acid (2,4-D) have been used for eradicating dandelions from lawns for decades. These substances cause discordant cell growth and differentiation which leads to fatal morphological changes and physiological dysfunctions. Considering how important such hormonal systems are to the survival of such a diverse group of organisms, I reasoned that mammals possess systems (even if in a vestigial state) which are functionally analogous, even if the specific chemistry may differ.

A second approach to understanding ageing holds that cell growth, differentiation, ageing and death are *not* the sole result of accumulated cellular damage or of some unstoppable biological clock which resides exclusively within cells, but that these are instead *hormonally* mediated phenomena which result from the interaction of a cell's genes with chemical substances present in the extracellular matrix and produced in remote locations in the body.

This theory is supported by various lines of converging evidence, including research done on the rare disease *progeria*, a syndrome in which various endocrine glands malfunction and the victim rapidly ages and usually dies before the chronological age of twenty.

This devastating and poorly understood disease strongly indicates that the biological clock can be reset and speeded-up, and that this speeding up is associated with the failure of the pineal gland (a pea-sized gland which lies at the centre of the brain), as well as the entire hypothalamic-pituitary axis. The failure of these glands to secrete vital hormones then causes the degenerative changes throughout the body commonly associated with ageing, only much sooner than in healthy individuals who lack the particular genetic defects associated with *progeria*.

My own research, both in the library and the laboratory, has led me to gradually put such observations together with findings from other lines of investigation. For instance, it is now acknowledged that the hormone melatonin—secreted by the pineal gland—plays a role not only in the regulation of the sleep-wake cycle, but also in prolonging life span and in some cases, halting and even reversing some of the symptoms of ageing in laboratory animals and humans. The hormone also has anti-cancer activity. Such research, mostly performed in Europe, is amply cited in Dr Walter Pierpaoli's 1995 bestseller *The Melatonin Miracle*, and need not be dealt with in depth here.¹

Since melatonin is already a commonly sold health supplement, it cannot be patented by pharmaceutical companies and consequently has marshalled little interest from the medical establishment, at least on this side of the Atlantic. However, this is irrelevant from the perspective of my own

I believe that melatonin is an important, but relatively small piece of the overall puzzle and my work has taken this line of research beyond Dr Pierpaoli's discoveries into wholly uncharted territory.

Synthesising this diverse basic research with the results of my own work in cell culture and *in vivo*, I have formulated the following general conclusions:

1. Melatonin's anti-ageing and anti-cancer effects are at least in part due to the fact that this hormone, after it leaves

the pineal gland (where it is made), travels to the thymus gland located behind the breastbone and possibly other endocrine glands where it functions as a "releasing hormone" and modulates the synthesis of at least two other chemically distinct hormones unacknowledged by medical science which I will label only as hormone "X" and hormone "Y" for our purposes here. I have identified the chemical structures of these substances.

2. It is both the relative and absolute ambient levels of hormones X and Y in the body that modulate cellular growth, ageing and differentiation phenomena. This effect is in turn probably modulated by melatonin and at least one trace metal or its organometallic complexes. Preliminary indications are that these interactions are complex and remain largely unknown due to the

limitations in funds and facilities under which my previous work has been carried out. The production of these substances is probably governed by complex feedback loops that involve the sex hormones, thyroid hormones, etc. Elucidating these relationships must remain one goal for future research.

3. The thymus gland begins the process of involution after the chronological age of 20-30 years in humans. The pineal also calcifies and deteriorates. That is why CT and NMR scans of the heads of older individuals reveal a white pea-sized object in the basal area of the brain

which I have seen many people mistake for alien implants. I submit that the deterioration of these glands precipitates a deflection in the concentrations of hormone X, hormone Y, or both. The magnitude and direction (up or down) of these deflections is unknown, but is probably downward.

Many unicellular organisms are effectively immortal and reproduce by dividing indefinitely...



4. It is this perturbation in the levels of hormones X and/or Y that triggers cell senescence and eventual death, causing tissues to stop turning over and precipitating the physical declines associated with ageing. Since one of these hormones is involved in maintaining cells in a differentiated state, this could provide the long-awaited answer as to why cancer prevalence in general increases as we age, and also why sexual differentiation and other tissue differentiation declines in the same interval.

5. Seemingly intractable problems can only be solved by reinterpreting the problems in novel ways. Cancer cells can be thought of as normal cells which have reverted to a de-differentiated state—i.e. they resemble rapidly dividing, undifferentiated embryonic cells rather than the mature, slowly dividing, properly behaving normal cells of the tissues from which they derive. It is also known to researchers that cancer cells are effectively immortal; if given a proper environment, they can live and reproduce indefinitely, just as can bacteria and certain types of plant and fungal cells. This finding alone indicates that

ageing and death are not the inevitable fates that they are made out to be, but are instead the results of a program which can be altered. Although little has been made of this by conventional researchers, it strongly suggests that cancer is not a disease state, but a developmental problem, just as is ageing. Cancer cells are not behaving badly, they are just behaving in a manner inappropriate for their age. It is, in other words, a problem with the biological clock. Since melatonin is one of the substances that modulates the biological clock, this would explain melatonin's anti-cancer effects and also suggested to me that hormones X and Y might have similar effects.

6. Since the chemical structures of both hormones X and Y are attainable by traditional means of organic synthesis, their manufacture is relatively straightforward. As is also the case with many other currently acknowledged hormones such as the oestrogens and progestins, it is possible to synthesise relatively low molecular weight analogues of hormones X and Y which retain the parent molecule's biological activity. I have prepared several analogues of this type. These compounds show the same cellgrowth altering abilities of the parent molecules although the resources available to me did not facilitate the kind of evaluation necessary to reach detailed conclusions of the precise actions of these compounds.

7. I have developed other compounds whose chemical structure is quite different from that of either hormones X or Y that seem to have similar effects on cancer cells.

8. The exact mechanism of action of these compounds must at this point remain an object of speculation, since I did not possess the funds or the facilities to properly investigate this issue. Based on the chemical structure of the compounds, however, it is reasonable to assume that, on a cellular level, they act in a manner simi-

lar to that of steroid hormones and retinoids (such as vitamin A). This means that they probably penetrate the cell membrane and are then translocated to the nucleus where they either promote or inhibit the expression of genes which regulate the cell growth cycle. This is a much more sophisticated approach and stands in total contradistinction to the mode of action of virtually all existing anti-cancer drugs which are really little more than cellular poisons designed to kill off all rapidly dividing cells. Such a shotgun approach is responsible for the sometimes horrendous side effects associated with conventional chemotherapy.

The compounds that I have developed have obvious application in the non-toxic therapy of cancer and other neoplastic diseases. They also threaten to give medical science completely new insights into the interaction of the ageing process with various disease states. If the melatonin-hormone X-hormone Y axis is indeed responsible for regulating what cells do at particular stages in their life cycle, then we can explain why, for instance, certain cancers tend to occur at particular points in people's lives.

As we age, perturbations in the levels of hormones X and Y occur. The hypothesis would predict the incidence of cancer to vary over the span of a person's life as well. Indeed, that is precisely what we observe clinically. As we age, the incidence of various cancers increases. This may be due to the fact that the levels of hormones X and/or Y are no longer sufficient to maintain certain cells in a differentiated state, or that the immune system, whose own cells depend on specific amounts of X and Y, can no longer perform their function of eliminating cancer cells properly.

Finally, although it is too early to be talking seriously about a fountain of youth, I believe that hormones X and Y represent the first steps toward unravelling the mystery of why certain organisms and tissues age. Unlike melatonin, the compounds that I have synthesised represent the first patentable drugs that actually have the potential of reversing or at least slowing the much-dreaded biological clock. They are the first non-steroidal, non-proteinaceous, non-retinoid hormonally active substances other than melatonin and thyroid hormone known to affect cell growth and differentiation in higher animals.

Furthermore, I have discovered that analogues of both hormones X and Y exist in nature and can be prepared, for example, from certain plants. These substances can be incorporated into over-the-counter products such as cosmetics and vitamin preparations without the difficulty of surmounting regulatory hurdles. The impact, for instance, of a wrinkle cream which actually thickens the skin and returns cell turnover rates to levels found in a twenty-year-old should be obvious, especially since today's cosmetic preparations are mainly designed to cover up the effects of ageing.

...ageing and death are not the inevitable fates that they are made out to be, but are instead the results of a program which can be altered.

This leads me to question whether ancient legends of fantastic life span for humans may not have a basis in reality.

This leads me to question whether ancient legends of fantastic life span for humans may not have a basis in reality. For example, thousands of years prior to the biblical era, a Sumerian legend relates the tale of a hero-type figure by the name of Gilgamesh who travelled far and wide in his quest for eternal life. He finally found a plant growing under water that was able to bestow the immortality that Gilgamesh sought. As the tale goes, however, instead of consuming the plant, he fell asleep. During his slumber, a snake ate the plant—hence the mythological explanation for snakes constantly shedding and renewing their skin. The moral lesson of the story is, I suppose, "you snooze, you lose". Due to Gilgamesh's carelessness, humankind was denied the secret of eternal life.² Alas, mythological descriptions of the "plant," if that is what it was, are not sufficient to make a positive identification.

MEDICAL SCHOOL REALPOLITIK

One would have thought that a student capable of doing research such as this would be a cause for great enthusiasm at any medical school. My faculty advisor described me as "the most motivated student he has ever had." Alas, however, I would soon learn that there were individuals who considered me a threat rather than a prodigy, and I was soon to be plunged into a confrontation with forces that, at the time, I could not comprehend.

Between my first and second year of medical school, I was summoned to the office of a school administration official. Conversation quickly turned to my research. This raised my interest, as this official's duties did not include oversight of student research programs. He declined to answer when I asked the identity of the person that had informed him of my work. He asked why I had decided to create my own research project rather than simply signing on to one of the many existing projects offered by faculty members. This was, in his words "what most students did." I answered that I was not "most" students and that I had entered medicine because I wanted to find new solutions to problems that conventional research had failed to find. Rather than eliciting praise and encouragement, my answer only seemed to make him impatient and agitated. He enquired as to what was wrong with the available research projects. I responded that they were mundane and too limited by conventional paradigms to yield anything of importance in our battle with disease. I now went on the offensive and asked what was wrong with *my* research, especially in light of the fact that I was bringing money and positive publicity to the school. He replied that "of course there was nothing wrong", and this concluded our meeting. I could not help but be left with the impression that this official did not accomplish his aims. My inquiries to other students revealed that no one else had undergone such an experience.

This encounter was a turning point in my sojourn through medical school and the subsequent campaign of behind-the-scenes persecution and harassment levelled against me left me thinking that someone was taking lessons from the *Malleus Maleficarum*.

One day I was summoned to the dean's office and told that there was "something wrong" with my performance in a particular class. Since my grades had been good in this class up till that point, I was taken aback. I asked the dean to tell me precisely what I was doing wrong and who had made the criticism. I also asked why the person making the complaint had taken it to the dean instead of addressing me directly as per school protocol. He refused to answer and became agitated. I replied that if indeed I was doing something wrong I had the right to know the precise nature of the complaint as well as the identity of the person making it. The dean's reply was that I had no such right because his office was not a courtroom. This was to become a fairly standard line of defence for the medical school administration.

Despite my initial good grades and evaluations, the situation deteriorated as I progressed through clinical clerkships. Despite the fact that my performance outshone that of many other students,

I found myself receiving negative evaluations. Many of these evaluations were from individuals that I *never* served under, and hence, were pure fabrication. On other evaluation forms, the signature of the evaluator was either absent altogether or was so illegible that even the clerkship coordinator claimed not to know who the person was. This was an obvious attempt to shield the individual from litigation. Protesting this kind of outright fraud to medical school administration fell on deaf ears, and only resulted in new criticism charging that I was being "defensive." In classic witch-hunt fashion, any attempts by me to show that the charges against me were false were only reinterpreted as additional evidence of my guilt or even psychopathology. I was referred to a psychologist and put through a battery of personality inventories. When these came back normal, the school administration simply ignored the results and proceeded to make me jump through an infinite series of new hoops in order to make me appreciate my status as *persona non-grata*. This treatment finally resulted in my leaving medical school partway through my third year. My antagonists realised that I could not afford legal aid and thus felt

**...I was soon to be
plunged into a
confrontation with
forces that, at the time,
I could not
comprehend.**

secure that their machinations could not be effectively countered.

Other more mysterious goings-on seemed to swirl around my research while at medical school. One faculty member refused to address me in the halls and made a point of walking out during conferences when I presented my research. On more than one occasion, I entered my lab to find that my possessions had been searched. To top things off, I received phone calls from someone claiming to be my friend. This person informed me that things would "only get worse" for me at medical school unless I "stopped playing God". He refused to give his name or to explain precisely what he meant by his admonition.

As one can imagine, my leaving medical school was like lifting a huge weight from my shoulders, despite the fact that I had to discontinue my research. The oncologist that I had worked with later perished ostensibly of a heart attack while on vacation.

Continued on page 77

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ROUND TABLE

*Divided in its
reaction to the
League of Nations,
the Round Table
struggled to control
events, but its
moment was
already passing,
as was Britain's...*

Part 4 of 4

by Will Banyan

© April 2005

Email:
banyan007@rediffmail.com

THE ROUND TABLE AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Round Table's failure to achieve its primary objective of imperial federation is a significant fact, yet it is ignored by most New World Order researchers. Quigley, though, much to his credit, was not shy of addressing the issue with this trenchant observation: "...whether this group succeeded in transforming the British Empire into a Commonwealth of Nations or merely succeeded in destroying the British Empire is not clear, but one seems as likely as the other".¹²⁴ Arresting Britain's decline was the ultimate goal of these would-be elite conspirators, but the tide of history and the growing nationalism of the dominions were against them.

Events during the First World War and the Paris Peace Conference also signalled that there were growing limits to British power and Round Table influence. The catastrophic war against Germany and its allies had accelerated the erosion of Britain's global position. In fact, by the start of 1917 Britain was facing a financial crisis as its reserves of gold and American bonds became seriously depleted, impeding its ability to purchase much needed supplies from the United States. Britain's financial dependence upon the US had reached such a stage by mid-1917, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer had warned that US President Woodrow Wilson would soon be "in a position, if he wishes, to dictate his own terms to us".¹²⁵

Fortunately for Britain, Wilson stopped short of using America's financial power to force both sides to mediate; instead US troops joined the war against Germany. But Wilson did exploit America's newly pre-eminent economic position to introduce on 8 January 1918, what he described as a "programme of the world's peace...the only possible programme..." the "Fourteen Points". The first four points were unashamedly internationalist, calling for the abolition of secret treaties, absolute freedom of the seas, the elimination of trade barriers and global disarmament. Most of the remaining points sought to redress territorial disputes within Europe, except for the fourteenth point, which set out Wilson's overall global vision: "A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike".¹²⁶

Wilson's proposal was subsequently realised as a "League of Nations" at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. The Round Table's response to this development is generally assumed to have been positive, although its role in the League's creation is disputed. Mainstream historians, such as Kandle, for example, claim the Round Table "had its major wishes fulfilled when both a League of Nations and a mandates system were established by the Peace Conference". Yet, he cautions, the Round Table's "actual effect" on the Peace Conference was "very little" and "should not be exaggerated".¹²⁷ Quigley, in contrast, maintains the Round Table had "a great deal to do with the formation and management of the League of Nations and of the system of mandates".¹²⁸ Outside of the ivory tower, David Icke goes further to claim the Round Table actually played a central role in the League's creation:

*Through Milner, [the Round Table] was the chief influence in the British War Cabinet of Lloyd George (Comm 300) in the First World War. It would dominate the British delegation at the 'Peace' Conference of 1919, when the shape of the post-war world and German reparation was being decided. It was also the major power behind the creation of the League of Nations, the first attempt at world government by stealth.*¹²⁹

Which of these interpretations is most accurate? There is no simple answer, but as will become apparent, the Round Table attempted to shape the outcome of the Paris Peace Conference though not in ways most would expect. In fact there was an attempt by some

well-placed Round Table members to *weaken* the League of Nations. Though that action failed, the Round Table was arguably more successful in subverting the mandates system, transforming it into little more than a League-approved imperialist land-grab. This period would also reveal how divided the Round Table had become between imperialists and advocates of world government.

A "LITTLE BODY OF ILLUMINATI"

The Round Table had reached the apex of its political power and influence during World War I. During the years 1916 to 1919 many Round Table members occupied senior positions in the government of British Prime Minister David Lloyd George. This was no accident, for since January 1916 a number of key Round Table members, including Milner, Kerr, Dawson, Amery and Waldorf Astor had begun to cultivate the ambitious Lloyd George. Dining together every Monday, often at Amery's residence, the primary obsession of this so-called "ginger group" was the need to replace the then Prime Minister, Herbert Asquith, with "firm leadership". For most Round Table members the obvious choice as Prime Minister was Milner. However an apparently blundered attempt by Dawson and Astor to convince Asquith to resign in favour of Milner merely paved the way for the more politically astute Lloyd George to assume the prime ministership in December 1916.¹³⁰

Although Milner was trumped, Lloyd George's triumph was an immediate boon to the Round Table as its members joined the new government at a variety of levels. Milner was appointed to the five-member War Cabinet, initially as a minister without portfolio, but in April 1918 he became Secretary of State for War. Other Round Table appointments included: Philip Kerr as Lloyd George's private secretary and foreign policy adviser; Leo Amery as an Assistant Secretary to the War Cabinet Secretariat; William Waldorf Astor was appointed as Lloyd George's Personal Parliamentary Secretary; Robert Brand, already serving on the Imperial Munitions Board based in Ottawa, was promoted to Deputy Chairman of the British Mission in Washington DC; and John Buchan joined Lloyd George's staff as Director of Information. Also joining the government was new Round Table member Alfred Zimmermann who was shifted from the Ministry of Reconstruction to the Political Intelligence Department at the Foreign Office in 1917. Only Lionel Curtis was excluded from Whitehall, retaining his teaching position at Oxford (and travelling to India in the meantime) until called upon in late 1918 to join the British delegation at the Paris Peace Conference.

The presence of so many Round Table members within Lloyd George's government, in the War Cabinet, Cabinet Secretariat, the Foreign Office and especially in his private secretariat or "Garden Suburb"—so named because they were housed in huts constructed in the garden of 10 Downing Street—did not pass unnoticed. In February 1917 one British journalist wrote scathingly of a "little body of illuminati" from "the class of travelling empirics of Empire, who came in with Lord Milner" and had now taken up residence in the "Garden Suburb", he argued, for the sinister purpose of

"cultivat[ing] the Prime Minister's mind".¹³¹ Even some academic historians have concluded there was "a good deal of truth" (Lockwood) to these claims of "Fabian-like Milnerite penetration" (Naylor) of Lloyd George's government.¹³²

More importantly, this "Milnerite" ascendancy came at the expense of the Foreign Office, which "might more properly have been described as a 'passed-over' department with little influence on the policy-making process".¹³³ Milner and his acolytes had justified their new dominance by painting the Foreign Office as incompetent. According to Kerr, the Foreign Office had "no conception of policy"; Amery accused it of a "general absence of definite purpose"; and Milner charged that its lack of "energy and promptness of action" was threatening Britain's interests.¹³⁴ With Lloyd George sympathetic to such sentiments, Round Table influence over British foreign policy only grew, much to the chagrin of the Foreign Office. Thus it was not surprising that in mid-1917, the Foreign Office's Permanent Undersecretary, Lord Hardinge was privately complaining about his experienced officials being sidelined while "amateur diplomacy holds the field".¹³⁵

A HOUSE DIVIDED

In view of the Round Table's rise to power it is ironic that it was divided on the question of the League of Nations. In fact some of its key members were deeply sceptical of Wilson's scheme. Milner had little faith in the concept, telling an associate in 1919 that he was "very doubtful about the success of the League of Nations". He believed the League could only work "by virtue of the influence of the British Empire and America", but without that support, "the larger League has no future".¹³⁶ Milner also cautioned Lloyd George against relying on the "shadow" of the League of Nations at the expense of the "substance" of the British Empire.¹³⁷ Amery was more scathing, dismissing the League on various occasions as "moonshine", "a farce", and a "sham structure".¹³⁸ In one acerbic communication to Lord Robert Cecil—later Britain's Foreign Secretary and co-author of the League covenant—Amery wrote: "leagues of peace, disarmament etc are all fudge". An unimpressed Cecil dismissed Amery's criticisms as "pure Germanism".¹³⁹

Philip Kerr also had his doubts about the League. In articles he had written for *The Round Table* during the war, Kerr had endorsed Anglo-American cooperation and the spread of democracy as the basis for international peace. He had also focussed on recreating the so-called "Concert of Europe" that had kept the peace following the Napoleonic wars. In private discussions with the US Ambassador to Britain, Walter Page, Kerr had rejected the idea of a "peace league" in favour of a permanent great-power conference based on voluntary participation, no surrender of national sovereignty and an organisation that "would have no executive authority or military power". Kerr was, according to Egerton, "emphatically opposed to the plans for guaranteed or enforced peace now being propounded by pro-league groups in Britain and America".¹⁴⁰ In pursuing this course, observes Kendle, Kerr was "supported by the majority of the [Round Table's] London group".¹⁴¹

In view of the Round Table's rise to power it is ironic that it was divided on the question of the League of Nations.

But this scepticism about the League was not unanimous. Lionel Curtis was a keen supporter of the League as was Alfred Zimmern, whom Curtis admired because his mind was "not shaped in the iron Milnerian mould". It was through Zimmern that Curtis had joined the League of Free Nations Association, a pro-League group formed by Fabian Society member H.G. Wells.

The Association later joined with another group, the League of Nations Society—also dominated by Fabians including Leonard Woolf, author of *International Government* (1915)—to form the League of Nations Union (LNU). Curtis soon became a strong presence in the LNU, convincing Wells to adopt the Round Table's research methods, and driving its agenda towards supporting world government as the only means of eliminating war.¹⁴²

The LNU later published its proposal, "The Idea of a League of Nations" in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1919. They presented the issue as a choice between "a general agreement on the part of mankind to organize a permanent peace" and the "progressive development of the preparation for war and the means of conducting war" that would "ultimately...destroy civilization". They also rejected as a "delusion" the notion that war could merely be restricted rather than abolished.¹⁴³

Yet this "League of Nations project" would not only eliminate war forever, it would deliver "a new economic phase in history" in the form of "economic world-control". The League was no mere "little legal scheme", wrote Curtis, Zimmern and their fellow LNU collaborators, but a "proposal to change the life and mentality of everyone on earth".

They also claimed it was "fatuous" to "dream of compromises" with any "political institutions or social methods" that stood in the way of this project; such obstacles were presumably to be eliminated. The demands of their "World-League of Nations" project were enormous and could not be diluted: "it is either to be a great thing in the world, an overriding idea of a greater state, or nothing".¹⁴⁴

Curtis had already spelled out his own ideas on the League in an article for *The Round Table*, "The Windows of Freedom" (December 1918). Curtis made three points. First, he made an impassioned plea for Anglo-American cooperation to ensure the League would function. The war had revealed to America "the world is one" and that it was "now impossible" to retain its policy of isolation. "Having put her hand to the plough, can [America] look back?", Curtis asked rhetorically. "Can she now go back to the plea that American interests are the dominating principle of her policy?"¹⁴⁵

Second, he warned the League of Nations "will not constitute a world government", and would be little more than "scaffolding" until it was composed of popularly elected representatives who were able to levy taxes. In fact, until it had "developed the structure of a world government", a powerless League "plastered with phrases and made to look like stone" would become "the greatest danger which can threaten mankind". Although optimistic, the world would "live to see" a "Government speaking and acting in the name of mankind". Curtis cautioned: "the hour is not yet".¹⁴⁶ Finally, Curtis proposed a trusteeship system in which the League would direct certain powers to bring "peace, order and good government" to those "races who cannot as yet hope to govern themselves" in tropical Africa and the Pacific.¹⁴⁷

Zimmern's article in the same issue of *The Round Table* was more effusive in its support for the League of Nations. A true ideologue, Zimmern claimed the "real work" of the "coming age" was to "moralise" states both internally and externally, as "[b]etter States" would create "better citizens" who were "more public-spirited" and "fully-conscious of their obligations". When all states were dominated by such "civic dedication", only then could the "machinery of the League ever develop into the organic union or world-State to which all students of the political affairs of mankind are bound to look forward to".¹⁴⁸ Continuing this theme, Zimmern averred:

*It is only by the co-operation of States which have common ideals that the new world order can be built up, and the idea of the commonwealth, the principle of the conscious and responsible co-operation of the citizen in the making of laws by which he is bound, is the only possible foundation for the world-State of the future.*¹⁴⁹

The other purpose of Zimmern's article was to influence the deliberations of the Paris Peace Conference. Thus to achieve the third of Wilson's Fourteen Points—which called for the "removal...of all economic barriers" and the global "equality of trade conditions"—Zimmern recommended creation of a "permanent commission on Commercial Practice". Much like the World Trade Organisation of today, this proposed body would address "controversies on tariff discrimination, dumping and similar questions".¹⁵⁰ Zimmern even warned of the "dangers" to civilisation posed by "international syndicates" and "international trusts" who were becoming "real and serious rivals to the power of free governments".

Although he noted the "[m]eans...exist for controlling them", it was "too early" to describe those controls.¹⁵¹

Of these it was Curtis's article—subsequently reprinted in the *New York Times* (21 December 1918) and published by the LNU as its first study—that was the most influential. General Jan Smuts and Lord Cecil, key contributors to the League of Nations Covenant, both drew on Curtis's paper; and it was on the strength of "The Windows to Freedom" Cecil had invited Curtis to join the League of Nations Section at the Paris Peace Conference.¹⁵² Fate though, had decreed that it was the League sceptics—Milner, Kerr and Amery—who had the ear of Lloyd George, not Curtis.

WEAKENING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The position of Philip Kerr is perhaps the most important in this episode as he was the closest Round Table member to Lloyd George. As the private secretary and foreign policy adviser to Lloyd George from 1916 to 1921, Kerr's influence has been much debated. Recent academic accounts paint Kerr as the "gatekeeper" (MacMillan) and "intimate companion" (Warman) to Lloyd George, who was able to manipulate him with ease due to his absolute control over the flow of information to the Prime Minister.¹⁵³ Some contemporary observers, however, suggested Kerr's influence was exaggerated. As Thomas Jones, Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet, for example, observed in 1917: "Kerr pumps things into [Lloyd George] and he seems to agree and then he goes and does the opposite".¹⁵⁴

In the case of the League of Nations, however, it is clear that Kerr's influence over Lloyd George was more substantial than not. This is confirmed by a little-known incident in January 1919, when

The position of Philip Kerr is perhaps the most important in this episode as he was the closest Round Table member to Lloyd George.

at Kerr's instigation Lloyd George attempted to force Cecil—Britain's representative at the League negotiations—to make substantial changes to the League Covenant.

Kerr had been attempting for quite some time to seek Lloyd George's support for a less ambitious League arrangement. In December 1917, for example, Kerr had suggested that Lloyd George support the creation of a "League of Allied Nations" based on the Supreme War Council at Versailles as the centrepiece of any post-war arrangement. Kerr advocated transforming the Supreme War Council into a "permanent international agreement" that would commit the Allies to enforcing the peace settlement, though they would only need to meet "from time to time".¹⁵⁵

A particular concern of Kerr was Wilson's insistence on territorial guarantees, automatic sanctions against violators of the international peace, and that League members would have a compulsory obligation to uphold the Covenant. Kerr had repeatedly warned that "no international machinery or treaties" could guarantee international peace; only a less ambitious permanent conference, based in Versailles, and comprised of representatives of the "Greater States" could deliver.¹⁵⁶ Kerr's influence eventually bore fruit when in December 1918 Lloyd George declared in a War Cabinet meeting his view that the League "must not be constituted as a body with executive power" but as a body "whose authority rested with governments".¹⁵⁷ In short: national sovereignty was *not* to be compromised.

Unlike Lloyd George, the British representative in the League negotiations, Lord Robert Cecil, was more sympathetic to Wilson's vision and had prepared a draft covenant—the 'Cecil-Miller' draft—to that end. It was because that draft went well beyond what the Imperial War Cabinet had authorised, that on 31 January 1919 Lloyd George had confronted Cecil with a list of changes. That list was in fact a memorandum prepared by Philip Kerr. The Kerr memorandum rejected the collective security program embodied in Wilson's original proposal for territorial guarantees and upheld by the Cecil-Miller draft. Instead it argued that if the League attempted to "impose obligations" on members to "go to war in certain stated conditions", it would result in the "destruction of the League itself". The only real option was a system of "continuous consultation" among the nations of the world, with solutions to each crisis to be decided on a case-by-case basis; the "paper obligations" the League members entered into should be "reduced to the absolute minimum..."¹⁵⁸

Cecil, who was due to meet with Wilson in a matter of hours, chose to totally disregard Lloyd George's new instructions. Believing Lloyd George's "thoroughly bad" plan to be part of a French plot to delay resolution of the League question—rather than a Round Table plot to weaken the League of Nations—Cecil also kept details of the confrontation secret from the American delegation.¹⁵⁹

THE AMERICAN CONNECTION

This was perhaps a wise move on Cecil's part as Wilson was already suspicious of Milner and his acolytes. In a private discussion with future Rockefeller aide Raymond B. Fosdick while en route to the Paris Peace Conference, for example, Wilson had dismissed Milner as "a Prussian".¹⁶⁰ Wilson also opposed the cultural formula for Anglo-American unity—the centrepiece of Cecil

Rhodes's vision—telling a British diplomat in December 1918 the British should not describe Americans as their cousins or brothers, as they were "neither". Due to its ethnic diversity the US could not be part of any Anglo-Saxon world, Wilson argued. Only a "community of ideals and interests" could form the basis of an Anglo-American alliance.¹⁶¹

As chairman of the commission at Versailles charged with drawing up the League Covenant, and aided by a sympathetic Cecil, Wilson was in a good position to prevail. According to Knock, there was a "fair measure of congruence" between the original Wilson-House draft covenant of August 1918, and the covenant produced by the League Commission in February 1919. In fact it could be argued the League Covenant had been "thoroughly reconstructed along Wilsonian lines".¹⁶²

It is therefore ironic that while the London branch of the Round Table failed to make the League more compatible with British imperialism, it was a group of Americans sympathetic to Anglo-American unity who succeeded in crippling Wilson's creation.

Lead by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, a majority of US Senators put forward a plethora of reservations. Their primary aim was to ensure that American freedom of action at home or abroad would not be restricted by joining the League of Nations. Wilson, though, refused to compromise and on 8 March 1920, the US Senate rejected membership of the League Covenant.

The failure of the US to join the League has been celebrated by many

New World Order researchers as a triumph of popular will over elite hegemony. This might be an erroneous assumption. Lodge had long been close to former President Theodore Roosevelt and a number of his acolytes, including naval strategist Captain Alfred T. Mahan and the author Brookes Adams. Roosevelt openly admired Cecil Rhodes's "great and striking conquest for civilisation" in southern Africa, which he hoped to duplicate in Latin America and the Pacific.¹⁶³

Adams endorsed an "Anglo-Saxon coalition" to check German and Russian ambitions; while Mahan advocated an "Anglo-American re-union", especially a naval alliance, as the two powers "united upon the ocean" would be "all-powerful there".¹⁶⁴

In the 1890s Roosevelt, Lodge, Mahan and Adams had often met in the Metropolitan Club in Washington DC to discuss the virtues of America becoming an imperialist power.¹⁶⁵ They were also close to the business community, especially J.P. Morgan.¹⁶⁶ As President (1901-1909), Theodore Roosevelt had maintained his imperialist impulse. Declaring himself an "expansionist" he had sought to establish the US as a world power. Inevitably, until his untimely death in 1917, Roosevelt was one of the most vehement critics of Wilson and the League of Nations. Roosevelt's preference, curiously enough, was for a "League of Allies".

It is perhaps no coincidence that in the same month as the final Senate vote that Philip Kerr wrote a lengthy piece in *The Round Table* finding favour with the Lodge-Roosevelt approach while rejecting Wilson. The League Covenant had "aimed too high and too far", Kerr observed; it was also now apparent that support for the League from "one of its most important members"—the US—was "very unlikely". In fact: "The emphasis of public sentiment in *all nations* is now on the *rights of national sovereignty*, rather than on international right..."¹⁶⁷

The failure of the US to join the League has been celebrated by many New World Order researchers as a triumph of popular will over elite hegemony. This might be an erroneous assumption.

Kerr acknowledged that joining the League required "*the complete abandonment* of the doctrines of the Fathers of the American Republic" and credited the US Senate with expressing "the real sentiment of all nations with hard-headed truthfulness". Few nations were genuinely willing to subordinate their "national sovereignty to an international code and an international ideal". The United States, Kerr wrote, had "reaffirm[ed] the principle of national sovereignty *as over-riding the ideal of world government* enforcing a world interest..."¹⁶⁸

Believing popular support for the League was waning, Kerr argued the "proper course" was to "revise and restate" Britain's League policy. He suggested three guidelines for Britain's League membership. Britain should: (1) avoid any "general obligations"; (2) not make any commitments beyond its capabilities; and (3) "definitely denounce the idea" that the League could enforce its rules by "military or economic pressure on recalcitrant States". For Kerr there could be no alternative course because the "influence of the League of Nations upon British Imperial relations has for the moment been misleading and dangerous".¹⁶⁹

MANDATE FOR EMPIRE

One area where the imperialist faction of the Round Table did secure a victory was on the issue of League mandates. The Round Table had a key role in formation of the concept. Curtis had proposed a trusteeship system for "derelict territories", arguing that the only hope of these races who cannot as yet govern themselves or ever learning to do so is in tutelage by some great democratic civilised nation". Through such a system the League would "render obsolete the old, pernicious idea of empire..."¹⁷⁰ Kerr had also been contemplating the issue and was "against handing back the colonies" Britain had seized from Germany. He supported "civilised control over politically backward peoples" as Africans and many Asians had "proved unable to govern themselves". The solution he sought was for European powers to intervene and protect these peoples from "demoralising influences".¹⁷¹

Additional work was being done by the Round Table's primary US member, George Louis Beer (one of Kerr's recruits), who now served on "The Inquiry" as its colonial expert. Beer's correspondence with Curtis and two other Round Table members had produced the idea of the US having mandates over former German colonies in East Africa. At the Paris Peace Conference in December 1918, Beer had taken Curtis to meet with senior US representatives Colonel House and General Tasker Bliss to sell the idea. Curtis also talked with Milner, Kerr and Lloyd George as well about the proposal. Beer appeared to be successful when Wilson announced on 30 January 1919 that the US would accept mandates.¹⁷²

This moment of triumph for Beer soon unravelled when it became apparent Britain and France had already secretly divided the spoils of war. According to Kendle, Milner as the newly-appointed Colonial Secretary was "at the heart of things and deeply involved". This was no understatement: Milner was personally

conducting the "out of court" negotiations with the French at the Paris Peace Conference.¹⁷³ He was also chairman of the commission established at the Peace Conference to draft the mandates putting him in a "commanding position".¹⁷⁴

Kendle suggests that Milner was defying Round Table views on the mandate but this is doubtful for there was no firm consensus. Moreover, Milner had always been an imperialist and suddenly overcame his previous reluctance to acquire new territory now that Germany was defeated. He had advocated American acquisition of mandates as a means of establishing a "bond of union...between the United States and [Britain]". But he had little time for Wilson's dreams of "self-determination" and actually opposed giving the US mandates in East Africa arguing that it would deprive Britain of a vital line of communication running the length of Africa.¹⁷⁵

The rewards of this venture were, for Britain, France and some other powers, substantial. One obvious result, in the words of Lord Balfour, was "a map of the world with more red on it". Milner seemed untroubled by his efforts; but a confused Curtis suffered a nervous breakdown and retreated to Morocco to recuperate.¹⁷⁶ Beer accepted the position of chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission, even though he despised the outcome of the Peace Conference. He died suddenly in March 1920. In its tribute to him the Round Table admitted that Beer was its "American correspondent" and praised him as "an internationally minded man" who was "the centre of a considerable group of men whom his criticism and advice had a powerful influence".¹⁷⁷ That influence, however, clearly had its limits. Whitney Shepardson, an American Rhodes Scholar and intimate friend of Curtis, took his place.

THE "INTERNATIONAL ANGLOPHILE NETWORK"

The political defeat of the Round Table's world government faction at Paris merely followed the severe blows

administered to the movement as a whole by the First World War. The war, according to Kendle "had had a disastrous effect on the movement". Many members in the dominion branches, especially in Canada and Australia, had been lost in the war. Added to the public controversy stirred up by publication of Curtis's incendiary *The Problem of the Commonwealth*, more members were lost than gained causing some groups to collapse. Round Table groups in India and South Africa soon disappeared, while the remaining members in New Zealand succumbed to apathy.¹⁷⁸ The movement was not dead, though its members moved off in different directions adapting to the changed world of the 1920s and 1930s.

According to Quigley, the Round Table was transformed into an "international anglophile network". This process was led by "the mastermind", Curtis—"who established, in England and each dominion, a front organisation to the existing local Round Table Group". The main fronts were the Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA or Chatham House) in Britain and the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and Institute for Pacific Relations (IPR) in the US.¹⁷⁹ Though mocked in some quarters, Quigley's record of events is accurate on many counts.

The main fronts were the
Royal Institute for
International Affairs
(RIIA or Chatham House)
in Britain
and the Council on
Foreign Relations (CFR)
and Institute for Pacific
Relations (IPR) in the US.

In May 1919 Curtis returned to Paris where he called a meeting at the Majestic Hotel. Thirty members of the British and US delegations participated. Curtis had proposed that a committee be formed to "prepare a scheme for the creation of an institute of international affairs". He justified this proposal with the argument that as the Peace Conference had revealed: "Right public opinion was mainly produced by a small number of people in real contact with the facts who had thought out the issues involved".

Curtis had then suggested creation of an "institute of international affairs" with "one branch in England and the other America" to ensure that expert opinion could be cultivated.¹⁸⁰ Sure enough at subsequent meetings of this Majestic-thirty group in June 1919 the committee recommended formation of an "Institute of International Affairs" with two branches, one in Britain and the other the US.¹⁸¹

Out of the deliberations of this Majestic-thirty, the RIIA and CFR emerged to take their respective places in the British and US foreign policy establishments. They were not only led and dominated by Round Table members in their early years—Curtis, Zimmern and Kerr at Chatham House, and Whitney Shepardson at the CFR—but subscribed to many of the Round Table's goals. "The foundation of Chatham House", Curtis acknowledged in 1938, "was a necessary *tactical change* to effect the same strategic object" as the Round Table.

The "time is gone", Curtis wrote to Kerr in 1936, "...to be afraid of admitting...that Chatham House was the outcome of Round Table work".¹⁸² Both organisations also retained the Round Table's divisions; advocates of world government co-existed with proponents of a world order built on an Anglo-American alliance.

Despite their differences, the ties between the core Round Table group members endured in other forms, most notably the so-called "Cliveden Set". During the inter-war years Milner (before his death in 1925), Kerr, Brand, Dawson, and Curtis were regular visitors at the palatial residence of Waldorf Astor at Cliveden.

Due to the higher political circles the Astors mixed with, the suspicion that greater intrigues were underway at Cliveden soon gripped the public imagination. The dominant theory, advocated by Claude Cockburn, editor of the political newsletter *The Week* in the 1930s, claimed there was in fact a "Cliveden Set" intent on appeasing Nazi Germany.

This was not without foundation—Philip Kerr had endorsed accommodating Nazi objectives in Eastern Europe, and had most of the "Set" agreeing with him until Nazi aggression became too serious a challenge to appease.¹⁸³

There were other ventures involving the Round Table remnants. In the late 1930s Kerr and Curtis were both heavily influenced by Clarence Streit's book *Union Now* (1939). Streit, an American Rhodes Scholar and *New York Times* journalist, had recommended "the union now of the United States with other Democracies, under one Federal Union Government, as a practical first step toward World Federal Union..."¹⁸⁴ Kerr had made many similar proposals during the 1930s and in July 1939 he and Curtis had supported the establishment of the Federal Union movement.

As Britain's Ambassador to the US from 1939 to 1940, Kerr had continued to support closer Anglo-American co-operation. In 1940 he seemed to resurrect Cecil Rhodes's ideas with his advocacy of a

"standing council in Washington representing all the states of pan-America and the British Commonwealth" and a "Pan-American British Empire Conference".¹⁸⁵ Kerr would never see his vision realised, however, dying unexpectedly on 12 December 1940 while visiting Britain.

As an organisation, however, the period from the 1920s onward was marked by the decline of the Round Table. Dawson resigned as editor of the *Times* in October 1941 and died in November 1944. Amery, increasingly impatient with Curtis's wild schemes, had drifted away to become a member of parliament.

Curtis, though, had become embroiled in a number of clashes with the new younger members of the movement who disagreed with his views. Nevertheless Curtis stuck doggedly to his faith in world government through some form of imperial federation as the path to world peace; a view he maintained until his death in 1955.

As for the other Round Table members, Brand and Zimmern, the shift in world power following World War II seemed to hasten their own shifts into obscurity. *The Round Table* journal also changed, losing its anonymity by the 1960s and becoming more a venue for ideas on the Commonwealth than a platform for a secretive elite clique.

A LEGACY OF DECLINE?

The Round Table's main legacy has been its unintentional role in hastening the replacement of the Empire with the Commonwealth of Nations. This is clearly ironic, given that the aim of its members was the exact opposite, and reveals that their cherished propaganda methods were also somewhat less effective than they realised.

Moreover, the Commonwealth—being little more than a portentous name attached to those dominions and colonies that once formed the British Empire—has struggled to establish itself as an effective international organisation.

Commonwealth leaders have made many optimistic declarations about the Commonwealth's pivotal global role. In 1966, Commonwealth Secretary-General Arnold Smith claimed an essential global role for the Commonwealth in promoting more "understanding and tolerance". Smith argued, "We have to develop quickly the habits and insights of co-operation on a global basis. The Commonwealth gives us one of the promising instruments for this purpose". While one of his later successors, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, at the 1999 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Durban, suggested a world leadership role for the Commonwealth with his claim that, "In a very real sense the Commonwealth is now a club of democracies".¹⁸⁶

Yet, as a successor to the British Empire, the Commonwealth, as a number of commentators have ruefully observed of late, is a very poor substitute. "[I]t lacks much relevance in today's world...", claimed a scathing editorial in the Brisbane *Courier-Mail* after the annual CHOGM meeting—then scheduled to be held in Brisbane, Australia, in September 2001—was cancelled in the wake of the terrorist attacks on America. The *Courier-Mail* continued, "It cannot enforce discipline among its own members when they abuse human and property rights (as in Zimbabwe) or devalue their democratic institutions (as in Fiji). And now it has, in effect, acknowledged that it would contribute little to the struggle against terrorism".¹⁸⁷

As an organisation, however, the period from the 1920s onward was marked by the decline of the Round Table.

ANGLOSPHERE: THE RESURRECTION

The divisions within the Commonwealth, particularly between the former dominions with large Anglo-Saxon populations and the former colonies where most of the population is indigenous, have not gone unnoticed by those seeking a reprise of the Rhodes-Milner vision of a racially and culturally homogenous federation. In the 1950s and 1960s, for example, a number of federalists proposed consolidating the Anglo-Saxon members of the Commonwealth. One Canadian supporter suggested forming a "CANZUK Union", comprising Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.¹⁸⁸

The real initiative, though, has been taken by those seeking to resurrect the original Rhodes-Stead dream of the unification of the United States with the British Empire. Since the 1990s an increasing number of Anglo-Saxon enthusiasts on both sides of the Atlantic have called for a "grouping that is natural rather than artificial" through "some form of unity between countries of the same legal and political—and linguistic and cultural—traditions..." Robert Conquest of the Hoover Institution, for example, endorsed the merging of the US with Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canada into an "English-Speaking Union", which would act as "a model and centre from which the eventual progress of the entire world may proceed".¹⁸⁹

Other advocates include the now-disgraced media mogul Conrad Black, political commentator John O'Sullivan, policy analyst John Hulsman, and journalist James Bennett. The objective is known as "Anglosphere" and proponents believe that "network civilisations" are emerging using technological innovations in travel and communications to link nations together on the basis of culture rather than geography. One of these "network civilisations", they contend, is the English-speaking Anglosphere.¹⁹⁰

Since 9/11 the notion of Anglosphere has gained considerable currency. More than a few commentators observed that the partnering of the US and Britain to invade Iraq in 2003 with substantial assistance from relatively few allies other than Australia, made it more of an "Anglo-Saxon" exercise than any of the other formulations the Bush Administration tried to popularise. Tensions between Europe and Britain over its relationship with the US have also contributed to this idea that Britain and America's embrace may tighten at the expense of the European Union. Moreover, the overtly imperialist policies of the Bush Administration have raised the spectre of an American Empire dominating the world. There is still scope for a reversal, but it seems that over a century after his death, the dreams of Cecil Rhodes—of Anglo-American unity and imperial expansion—have had new life breathed into them.

CONCLUSIONS

If there can be said to be an enduring bequest to the New World Order by the Round Table, it is providing an organisational blueprint. The Round Table is arguably the father of the plethora of think-tanks and unofficial policy-planning organisations we see around the world today.

All the features that distinguished and were pioneered by the Round Table—including exclusive membership, private off-the-record meetings, financial support from the business community, a focus on changing elite rather than popular opinion and a high-profile periodical—have been adopted by countless other organisations around the world. Perhaps the most important of these organisational successors to the Round Table include the Council on Foreign Relations, Chatham House, the Trilateral Commission, the Bilderbergers and the World Economic Forum.

It is therefore a bitter irony of history that the Round Table organisation, a posthumous product of Rhodes money and idealism, which still exists and still publishes its periodical, should be so marginalised at a time when the idea which motivated its founders has

found new life. But this probably reflects the fundamental reality that formation and objectives of the Round Table were in fact "an admission of weakness". According to Norman Rose in his book *The Cliveden Set*:

It reflected a widespread premonition that Britain was falling behind in the great power race. Anxious to keep up with the future giants, Germany and the United States, their projects were designed to preserve in time a status that was fast disappearing—as it happened, forever. On every count their game plan was doomed to failure ... Dominion nationalism was on the rise... Nor would it fade away... it flowered, leading the Commonwealth down a different road from that intended by Curtis and his followers...¹⁹¹

By the time the Round Table had been formed in 1909, Britain's moment as a great power had already passed. As this series has sought to illustrate, despite their valiant and conspiratorial efforts, Rhodes, Milner, Curtis and their cohorts were too late to save the Empire and create the English-speaking union that they believed would bring peace to the world. Instead, primary responsibility for establishing the New World Order was to fall to elite groups within the United States.

Britain's destiny then, as now, was to become a junior partner in a program for global control largely devised and implemented from Washington DC, rather than in London.

Pax Americana was the future. Britannia would rule no more...

About the Author:

Will Banyan, BA (Hons), GradDip (Information Science), is a writer specialising in the political economy of globalisation. He has worked for local and national governments as well as some international organisations and the private sector. He is currently working on a revisionist history of the New World Order and an analysis of the War on Terror. Banyan's six-part series, "Rockefeller Internationalism", was published in NEXUS 10/03–11/02. Will Banyan can be contacted by email at banyan007@rediffmail.com.

Endnotes:

Due to the large number of references, and the lack of available space, readers desiring access to footnotes and references will have to access the full series of articles from our website.

Perhaps the most important of these organisational successors to the Round Table include the Council on Foreign Relations, Chatham House, the Trilateral Commission, the Bilderbergers and the World Economic Forum.

UNVEILING BLOODY BUDDHISM

Far from the western perception of a peaceful religion, the history of Tibetan Buddhism tells a story of oppression and bloodshed, comparable with the Chinese occupation of Tibet.

by Rev. Dr S. D'Montford
© 2004

Extracted from her book *Unveiling Tibetan Buddhist Propaganda and Atrocities. A Way For Progress In The Tibet/China Conflict*

Email: shambhallah@yahoo.co.uk

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN INTRODUCED BUDDHISM AND PRE-BUDDHIST INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS

The idea that Buddhism may have been involved in assassinations, political intrigues, matricide, fratricide, infanticide, sibling rivalry for the throne, witch-hunts, inquisitions, large-scale torture and genocide may shock many westerners. It shocked me too when I first realised that the political history of Tibet is just like every other nation in this regard. The idea thrown out by the proliferation of Buddhist literature is something I wanted to believe in. I wanted to believe the official Buddhist account of how Buddhism became the ruling theocracy in Tibet—that it was a conquest solely by ideology and debate. I wanted to believe that Shakyamani Buddha, the year after his enlightenment (approximately 460 BC) publicly debated the virtues of the Kalachakra Tantra with the King of Shamballah, Dawa Sangpo, a Shivite also known as Sucandra. Convinced by the inspiring discourse, both king and country and eventually the whole of Tibet gave up its previous warlike ways and began to practice meditation and loving-kindness.^{1,2}

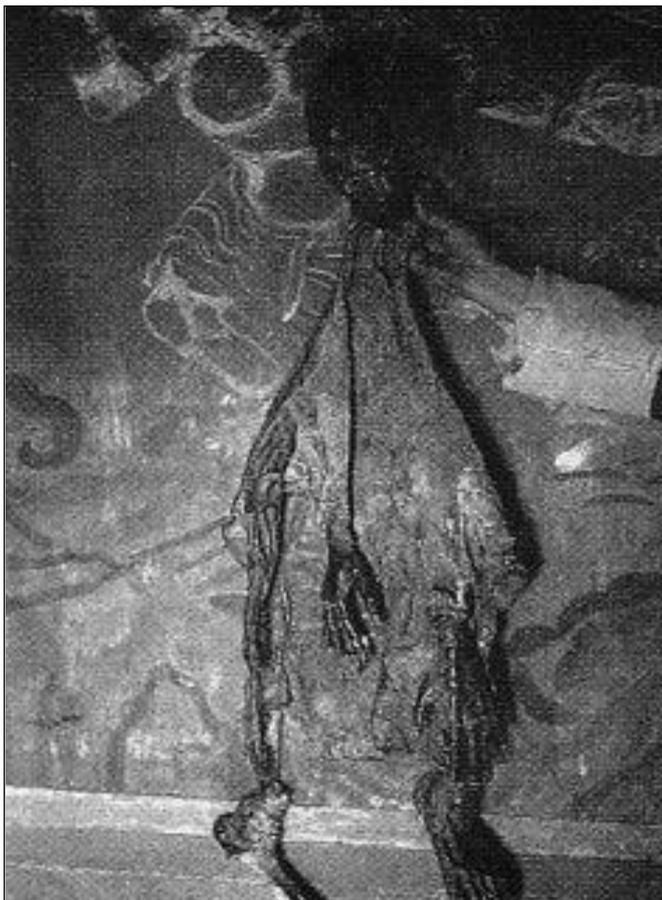
By this official story, we have been lead to believe that Buddhism became the theocracy in Tibet by a peaceful takeover of the hearts and minds of a savage, war-weary, uneducated people that had no spiritual beliefs. This is simply not the historical case. Buddhism's ascension to power is just as bloody as the Catholic Church. The Kalachakra had nothing to do with Buddhism's introduction into Tibet. Historically a Brahmin boy, Tsi-lu-pa was teaching the Kalachakra as a Hindu instrument in India AD 966. This unconverted Brahmin boy taught his chronological system to the Indian Buddhist Na-ro-pa, who eventually introduced it into Tibet in AD 1026.³ That means the Kalachakra Tantra did not reach Tibet until 1,486 years after the time stated in the official Buddhist propaganda story as quoted above. In fact Buddhism only became the official state religion of Tibet 400 years ago. That is not very long when compared with many other governments. Buddhism has only been the state religion of Tibet for the same period of time as the Church of England has been a state religion. If this much of the official Buddhist story is incorrect, should we in the west continue to accept such syrupy stories without question, and without corroborating evidence?

FIRST HAND ACCOUNT

I first began to question the official Buddhist line after meeting Kushog, a very old Tibetan woman. She was a disenfranchised Tibetan shaman from the Kham provinces. She had become a refugee from Buddhist persecution and had fled Tibet about 60 years ago, before the Chinese occupation. She fled to Kashmir and finally to Australia. She told me tales of how the practitioners of the indigenous belief system she sometimes called Dong-ba, were imprisoned or skinned alive *en masse* by the Buddhist monks and how the skins were hung to dry in the streets of Lhasa. The indigenous shamans there were not as we would view shaman from a western perspective. Kushog described a time when they were the literati. They educated the children of wealthy families. They were the mathematicians, the scribes, the scientists, the astronomers, the chronographers, the historians, the oracles, the public celebrants, the psychiatrists and healers, whose job it was to restore the natural balance to the wheel of life and time (different to the Kalachakra which is an imported Indian belief) whenever things became too lopsided. They gave advice on law, agriculture, architecture, and a style of what we call in the west feng-shui. Local officials often patronised them.



Picture 1: Flayed human skins from Tibetan monasteries on display in China.



Picture 2: A 400-year-old small human skin, possibly a child, located in a Tantric chamber at Bhutanese Monastery on the road between Mendegang and Tongsa, kept on a trophy wall with other human and power animal remains. It dates to the time of the first Anti-Shamanist edict. Photo by Reinhold Messner

The better the shaman, the higher the official he/she served but he/she was still accessible to the public for a price. Kushog said that, just like the shaman, the Buddhist would also charge for these services and they would charge a lot more as they had to support the whole monastery, not just themselves. She also claimed that they were not as effective. For instance, if a couple wanted to be married, a fee was paid to the monastery of the officiating Lama. Not only was the officiating Lama honoured and fed for the several days' celebration, but the new couple were under obligation to feed and shelter every member of that monastery as well, for the duration of the celebration. This was understandably a big burden for any new family and having a shaman officiate was often the economic thing to do. Shamans were also the preference if the couple wanted to have a traditional Tibetan-style wedding or one they felt would be more powerful as it appeased the spirits of the hearth and home. She claims that the shamans were seen as competition for business and so the Buddhists spread rumours that the shamans were evil and were assisted by demons.

Eventually enough fear was generated to justify a genocidal atrocity even though the shamans were generally regarded as good-hearted people who were respected by the community. Kushog claimed that this mass persecution of the indigenous shamans had happened several times since the sixth century.

She claimed that due to this persecution, many shamans took on a thin veneer of Buddhist beliefs for their own protection. Others found that this newly generated fear of them afforded some protection so they began to play the role of the powerful magician who is best just left alone. However these things were not enough to allow them to live unmolested.

HISTORICAL INTOLERANCE AND BANISHMENT

Contrary to their doctrines of tolerance, love and understanding, 1577 marked the first anti-shamanist edict by the Mongolian Khan under Buddhist pressure. The atrocities against the shamans began. There are more records of the persecution of the shamans in Mongolia than in Tibet. As the third Dalai Lama was the teacher of the Altan Khan and encouraged this edict, there is little doubt that the persecution took place in Tibet as well.

The Kalachakra Tantra tells a tale that echoes Kushog's own account of her exile from Tibet. The first Kalki king, Manjushri, preached the Kalachakra Tantra to his subjects in the newly converted Buddhist "Shambhala" (this could be a different place to the pre-existing "Shambhalla" referred to in the Hindu Vedas and by other pre-Buddhists writers).

There was a protest against this by a group of 35 million Rishis (mystics/seers/magicians) led by the sage Suryaratha. The magical Rishis worshipped only the sun as did Pythagoras' alti-shaman companion Abaris who, according to the writings of Porphyry and Imablicus, left his country at the same time that this incident was supposed to have occurred. Manjushri demanded that the Rishis adopt the teachings of the Kalachakra Tantra this way "...if you wish to enter this path, stay here, but if you do not, then leave and go elsewhere..."⁴ The Rishis replied: "...we all want to remain true to the 'sun chariot', we also do not wish to give up our religion and to join another".⁵

They chose banishment from Shambhala rather than follow Buddhism. This account probably echoes the real confrontation between the indigenous beliefs of the alti-Himalayan shaman and the new Buddhist school of thought. The fact they also say that they "...want to remain true to the sun chariot..." implies that there were fundamental differences in these two time philosophies, that this new Kalachakra was not the old time philosophy as taught by the indigenous practitioners.

BUDDHIST INFANTICIDE, BLACK MAGIC, DEATH SPELLS AND CANNIBALISM

There is a Buddhist concept that it is an honourable deed to deliver the world from people who will, in the future, prove to be evil. Padmasambhava, the founder of Tibetan Buddhism, set an example for this when, in his childhood, he killed a boy whose future abominable deeds he foresaw. These evils and abominable deeds are explained by the Lamas as acts of non-Buddhist shamanism (i.e. not approved Buddhist shamanism) and of non-Buddhist magic. When I have spoken to western Lamas about this appalling concept, in a nation dedicated to enlightenment, these supposed compassionate and venerable teachers have the same pre-programmed response: "But the shamans and Bon-po were evil and they deserved it." This response shocked me the first time I heard it, as I was led to believe that the Buddhists did not believe that anything was evil, only unenlightened.

Secularly we have reports of the Tibetan Buddhist government skinning people alive as late as 1912.⁶ There are also the now infamous letters displayed in the Tibetan Social and Historical Relics Exhibition in the Beijing Cultural Palace of Nationalities along with amputated limbs, the flayed human skins and torture implements. One letter on display attracted most attention. It reads:

"Rab Ge: A Buddhist ceremony will be held here. We need meat, hearts and blood from all kinds of animals, four human heads, intestines, pure blood, turbid blood, earth from ruins, the menstrual blood of a widow, the blood of a leper, water from beneath the surface of the earth, earth raised in a whirlwind, brambles growing towards the north, excrement of both dog and man and the boots of a butcher. All these should be sent to Tsechykhang on the 27th.
—Tsechykhang, the 19th."

Its authenticity is not disputed. The Buddhists claim that all of these things were harvested quickly from fresh corpses. Other similar letters have recently become known that require vast numbers of human pieces for major rituals. It is hard to imagine that large quantities of fresh human pieces could be harvested quickly from corpses that just happened to conveniently die a natural death all at the same time.

Kushog's accusations would appear to be supported by passages from the Hevajra Tantra:

"After having announced the intention to the guru and accomplished beings... perform with mercy the rite of killing of one who is a non-believer of the teachings of the Buddha and the detractors of the gurus and Buddhas. One should eliminate such a

person, visualizing his form as being upside-down, vomiting blood, trembling and with hair in disarray. Imagine a blazing needle entering his back. Then by envisioning the seed-syllable of the fire element in his heart he is killed instantly".⁷

The Guhyasamaja Tantra also instructs the infliction of murderous injuries upon opponents of Buddhism. "One draws a man or a woman in chalk or charcoal or similar. One projects an ax in the hand. Then one projects the way in which the throat is slit".⁸ Once the enemy is thus bewitched he can then be poisoned, enslaved, or paralysed.

Similar things are found in the Kalachakra Tantra where an adept is urged to murder those who violated the Buddhist teachings. The text requires, however, that this be carried out with compassion.⁹

Are these calls to murderous acts in the Tantras motivated by pure compassion and a transformatory intent or elimination of the

There is a Buddhist concept that it is an honourable deed to deliver the world from people who will, in the future, prove to be evil.

competition as the exile Kushog suggested? Another dimension is added when you consider that in the Guhyasamaja Tantra the destruction of another magical being allows the Tantric practitioner to absorb their power and to eventually become a demi-god. Using pieces of your destroyed opponent as ritual implements or eating their flesh is supposed to magnify this effect. "Afterwards pills are to be made from his flesh, the consumption of which grants, among other things, the siddhis [powers/psychic abilities] of 'sky-walking'. Such pills are in fact still being distributed today. The heart-blood is especially sought after, and the skull of the killed... also possesses magical powers".¹⁰

"The Grove Of Delights" is a ritual from the Buddhist Kagyutpa Chod tradition distributed on CD format from <http://www.tibetan-institute.org/> in which the practitioners collect together (in a visualisation, I hope, though it is not stated as such) old men, women and children, skin them alive, chop them up and then pile bits and blood on the skins in a ritualistic fashion.

This form of practice would be labelled as the blackest of magic here

in the west. People who perform such things as child sacrifice, black magic with the intent to kill and cannibalism are jailed as the criminals they are. The public claims of the Buddhists being pacific and seeking enlightenment for all beings have the hollow ring of hypocrisy when viewed in context with these criminal practices.

THE CONFLICT WITH THE BON-PO

These shamans should not be confused with the Bon-Po. The shamans came from the time of the original indigenous belief system and lived quite compatibly with the later Bon-Po who appeared to arise from a mix of local beliefs with Chinese Taoism. The Bon-Po established monasteries in Tibet long before the arrival of the Buddhists.

Historically, the first king in Tibet to accept Buddhism was King Khri Srong-lde'ti-btsan. He was converted by his Chinese Buddhist wife who was determined to establish a form of Buddhism in her new country.

In 778, not long after Padmasambhava had come to Tibet, this king organised a public debate between the Bon-Po, the Tibetan indigenous monastic order, and the new Buddhists who were trying to establish their first monasteries. The process of building monasteries was expensive. The people were not supporting the new religion. At the advice of his geomantic wife, King Khri Srong-Ide-ti-btsan had paid for and built the first Buddhist monastery on Tibet's main ley line, over the heart of what was considered the motherly protective spirit of the land, Srin-mo. Srin-mo was the shamans' main magical spirit or dra-lha, their mother earth, from which they drew their power. To this day, Jokhang Temple in Lhasa houses a huge Phur-Ba dagger still plunged into her heart.

The Bon-Po already had monasteries in some high-energy places where the king's wife wanted him to place other monasteries in order to completely pin down this spirit. He came up with a plan, the result of which was an intense persecution of the Bon-Po described by them in this way:

"It is said that Buddhist scholars were able to defeat [in a debate] the Bon-Po convincingly. This enabled the King to do away with Bon. He started persecuting the Bon-Po. He called all Bon priests together and gave

them the choice of becoming Buddhist monks or tax-paying citizens. If neither of the two alternatives was acceptable, they should leave the country.He also threatened to put to death those who had turned Buddhist... into Bon... Many of the smaller shrines of the Bon-Po are reported to have been destroyed and the others taken over by the Buddhists."

Thus the Buddhists gained their first monasteries, stolen from the Bon-Po, without expense to the king. "One result was that many Bon-Po publicly went over to Buddhism. The greater number, however, preferred exile. They hid their holy writings (which had been banned and were ordered to be burnt) wherever they felt they were not likely to be discovered by the King's men—in the

mountains, in the ravines, and even in the monasteries of unsuspecting Buddhist monks. The idea was to save those writings for the benefit of future generations. In later centuries, the rediscovery of these literary treasures played an important role in assembling the Bon-Po canon. ...In this way, according to Bon-Po tradition, the adherents of Bon tried to save their religion from being eradicated. King Khri Srong Ide brtsan [sic] thus failed to destroy the Bon religion altogether.

In view of the repressive measures he took, the Bon-Po led an isolated life, away from the mainstream of the country's spiritual pursuits. And yet they kept up their struggle: they still had the support of powerful Tibetan nobles. The conflict remained more

or less underground during the rest of the reign of Khri Srong, also during the subsequent two reigns, viz the reign of Mu ne brtsan po (797-98 A.D.), and that of Sad nam legs (798-817 A.D.)."¹¹

This is a very different reality to the official Kalachakra legend.

MODERN BUDDHIST INTOLERANCE, PERSECUTION OF MINORITIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Again, these calls to murderous acts in the name of religion or because of a manipulated belief that

sections of the community are evil are all too familiar to us in the west from the historical accounts of 400 years of the Catholic witch-hunts and more recently the Nazi Holocaust.

Similar human right violations are being perpetrated in Dharamsala and around the world by the Buddhists against a recently-shunned shamanic section of their community called the Shugden Buddhists. Before I relate this violent oppression of human rights by the Buddhists I must first give you some background information.

The Fifth Dalai Lama established Nechung Gompa 165(5) for the state oracle who channels the dra-lha (that is to say protective ancestral spirit), of Pe-Har the former war god of the Hor-Mongols who were the bitterest opponents of the pre-Buddhist Tibetans. This was a crafty political manoeuvre by the fifth Dalai Lama, giving a psychological advantage against the Mongols by using the dispossessed spirit of their land against them. Shortly afterwards a second state oracle, an indigenous one, was installed called the Shugden Oracle.

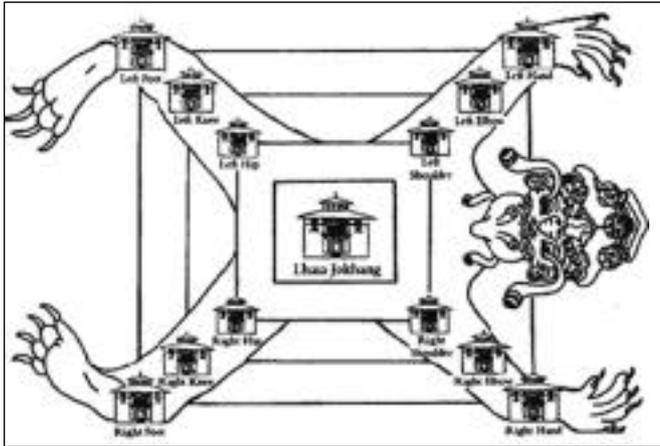
René DeNebesky-Wojkowitz in the final chapter of his monumental piece of research "Oracles and Demons of Tibet" shows the similarities that parallel these state oracles and the traditional indigenous Tibetan shaman.

The original state oracle/shaman was not a Buddhist. The office has been held by both Buddhists and non-Buddhists. The imagery painted on the walls of Nechung Gompa is more than usually fierce and bloody. Its theme is of flayed human skins and souls in torment that possibly depicts, as the exile Kushog claimed, the plight of

Thus the Buddhists gained their first monasteries, stolen from the Bon-Po, without expense to the king.



Picture 3: Buddhist Tanka depicting Maha Siddha Virupa and an impaled human (blonde boy)



Picture 4: A diagram of the temples housing the phurbas that nail down Srin-mo, the spirit of the land of Tibet

the indigenous shamans during the 400 years of the Tibetan inquisition.

This is the story of the Shugden Oracle:

"At the time of the fifth Dalai Lama a priest of Drepung monastery named bSod nams grags pa gained great fame through his learning and wisdom. He was held in high esteem by his countrymen and the number of his followers increased steadily. But... the Tibetan Government became jealous of his growing influence and thus decided to put an end to bSod nams grags pa's life... At last, weary of the incessant intrigues and plots, bSod nams grags pa decided to leave the world voluntarily. ...[His] disciple fell on his knees and implored the spirit of his teacher not to retire from the world, but to stay and take revenge on his enemies. Soon after this event great calamities befell the provinces of Central Tibet. ...[A]strologers and oracles soon discovered that... the cause of all the misfortune was the injustice they had done to bSod nams grags pa... [The Tibetan Government] decided to request his spirit to make peace with them, and instead of causing further harm, to become a protective deity of the Yellow Hats. To this the spirit agreed, and under the name... Dorje Shugden, [which means the 'Bellow of the Thunderbolt'¹² or "Noisy Spirit" which coincidentally is the meaning of the word poltergeist.]"

Teenage poltergeist activity was watched for in the indigenous culture of Tibet, as an identifying sign of a new shaman. Dorje Shugden bears the title of "Dra-lha'i-rgyal-chen", "great king of the dra-lha". Gaining the co-operation of the dra-lha is the shaman's main skill. To be the king of the dra-lha would mean that this oracle is the best of the shaman.

It is also interesting to note in this legend that the principle of the admission of misconduct by the Tibetan Government began the path of reconciliation. This fearsome martial spirit continued to prove his political worth and so his office was retained for the entire official 400-year theocratic rule of the Dalai Lamas until March 30, 1996.

On this day, a ban on the worship of Shugden was pronounced by governmental decree issued in Dharamsala. The 14th Dalai Lama branded the Buddhist Shugden cult as "idolatry" and as a "relapse into shamanism".¹³ Again we hear the hollow ring of hypocrisy in these words from the leader of a religion that specialises more than any other in the veneration of images of various deities via the use of stolen shamanic practices.

The leader of this Buddhist sect has been officially declared to be an "enemy of the people."

This appears to indicate that the 1577 anti-shamanist edict still seems to be taken very seriously by the current Dalai Lama.

The Shugdeng find themselves victims of a true witch-hunt. They accuse the Dalai Lama of a flagrant breach of human rights and the right to freedom of religion and do not shy from drawing comparisons with the Chinese occupation force and the Catholic Inquisition. Houses belonging to the sect are said to have been illegally searched by masked bands of thugs who then have attacked defenceless Shugden believers. Images and altars to the protective god have been deliberately burned and thrown into rivers.

Dorje Shugden practitioners claim that lists of members of their sect labelled "Enemies Of The People" have been drawn up and pictures of them and their children hung out in public buildings so as to defame them. Followers have been completely refused entry to the offices of the government in exile and they claim that the children of their families no longer have access to the official schools. This is certainly not the behaviour you would expect from a section of the global community that so loudly proclaims its own compassion, non-violence and enlightenment and condemns other governments who behave in this way.

Following a resolution of the Tibetan Cholsum Convention held between August 27 and 31, 1998 an emulation of the accusations tabled against the Chinese government was seen to have been made by the Buddhist government in exile. Shugden followers were unable to travel internationally or draw pensions, state child assistance or social security payments. In the resolution, Tibetans were forbidden to read the writings of the sect and they were called upon to burn them. The accusations are so very similar to those made by the Tibetan Buddhists about the ten years of religious intolerance by the Chinese invaders.



Picture 5: Dorje Shugden Tanka

However, the Buddhist intolerance of these relapsed shamans appears to go a step beyond that. Shortly after this, a militant underground organisation with the name of the "Secret Society for the Destruction of Internal and External Enemies of Tibet" threatened to murder two young lineage holders, the lamas Kyabje Trijang Rinpoche, who was only 13 years old at the time and 11-year-old Song Rinpoche, who performed rites in honour of Dorje Shugden. Death threats were made on a Swiss television program, saying "...we will destroy your life and your activities".¹⁴

Ironically, Trijang Rinpoche is held to be the reincarnation of the deceased lama who previously initiated the 14th Dalai Lama into the Shugden cult whilst his teacher. In a document from this group tabled by Shugden followers, it reads:

"Anyone who goes against the policy of the government must be singled out one-pointedly, opposed and given the death penalty. ...As for the reincarnations of Trijang and Song Rinpoche, if they do not stop practicing Dhogyal [Shugden] and contradict the word of H.H. The Dalai Lama, not only will we not be able to respect them, but their life and their activities will suffer destruction. This is our first warning".¹⁵

Whilst a western television crew were filming, a Tibetan monk who cooperated with the reporters received a death threat: "... in seven days you will be dead!"¹⁶

In addition, Dharamsala has exerted vehement psychological pressure on Buddhist centres in the west and forbidden them from performing Shugden rituals.¹⁷

In London, where the sect has around 3000 members, there were protest demonstrations at which pictures of the 14th Dalai Lama were held high with the slogan, "Your Smiles Charm, Your Actions Harm". He was referred to as a "merciless dictator, who oppresses his people more than the Chinese do."¹⁸

These statements are a reference to the Tibetan government in exile again emulating the actions of the Chinese government, in that a misquoted document proved to be enough to arrest all known followers of Shugden in Delhi and illegally imprison them even though they denied participating in any crime whatsoever and no proof could be found. Indeed, despite interrogations lasting weeks by the Indian criminal police, nothing could be proven.¹⁹

A Tibetan tradition claims that Dorje Shugden, the "Bellow of the Thunderbolt" will succeed Pe-har as the head of all 'Jig rten pa'i srung ma once the latter god advances into the rank of deities who stand outside the worldly sphere. Perhaps this recent political manoeuvring and power play within Tibetan Buddhism is because of a fear of loss of status for some, based on this legend.

After reading these reports of the Dorje Shugden affair, a truism sprang to my mind: that power in any society can only be maintained by ruthless means.

About the Author

Dr Shé D'Montford has an honorary doctorate in religion and philosophy, specialising in Tibetan and Hindu Shamanism and ancient warrior codes. In recent years Shé travelled extensively with a former student presenting an authentic recreation of 1600 year-old hermetic magick rituals and has authored many articles on these subjects for many international and national esoteric and new age magazines. Shé has appeared on television and radio and has presented lectures at many festivals. Dr D'Montford will be speaking at the Brisbane NEXUS Conference in September this year. Her book "Unveiling Tibetan Buddhist Propaganda and Atrocities. A Way For Progress In The Tibet/China Conflict", is reviewed in this issue.

**Dharamsala has exerted
vehement psychological pressure
on Buddhist centres in the west
and forbidden them from
performing Shugden rituals.**

Endnotes

1. Chogyam Trungpa, 1986, *Shambhala, The Sacred Path of The Warrior*, p. 5, Bantam Books, Toronto
2. Lokesh Chandra, *Transcendental Art of Tibet*, 1996, p 189, Sditya, Delhi
3. B.L. Bansal, 1994, *Bon, Its Encounters With Buddhism In Tibet*, pp. 137-8, Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi
4. Edwin Bernbaum, 1980, *The way to Shambhala – A Search for the Mythical Kingdom Beyond the Himalayas*, p.234, Shambhala, Garden City, New York .
5. Albert Grünwedel, 1915, *Der Weg Nach Shambhala* , p. 77, Munich
6. C. Bell, 1931, *The Religion of Tibet*, p. 163, Oxford, as quoted on p. 144 "Oracles and Demons of Tibet" by Rene DeNebesky-Wojkowitz, first published in 1955 and reprinted in 1996 by Rashtra Rachnua Printers, Delhi
7. G.W. Farrow and I. Menon, 1992, *The Concealed Essence of the Hevajra Tantra with the Commentary*, p. 276,

- Yogaratanamala, Delhi
8. Peter Gäng, 1988, *Das Tantra der Verborgenen Vereinigung: Guhyasamaja-Tantra*, p. 225, Munich
9. The 14th Dalai Lama, 1985, *The Kalachakra Tantra: Rite of Initiation for the Stage of Generation. A Commentary on the Text of Kay-Drup-GE-Lek-Bel-Sang-Bo*, p. 349, London and the text itself
10. G.W. Farrow and I. Menon, 1992, *The Concealed Essence of the Hevajra Tantra with the Commentary*, p. 142, Yogaratanamala, Delhi, quoted in Victor & Victoria Trimondi "The Shadow of the Dalai Lama" Part I – 4, "The Law of Inversion"
11. B.L. Bansal, op. cit., pp. 89-93. (This historical conflict detailed in the book by Dr S. D'Montford "Unveiling Tibetan Buddhist Propaganda...")
12. Rene DeNebesky-Wojkowitz, *Oracles and Demons of Tibet* pp. 134-5, first published in 1955 and reprinted in 1996 by Rashtra Rachnua Printers, Delhi
13. Süddeutsche Zeitung, 1997, No. 158,

- p. 10
14. Swiss Television, SF1, January 6, 1998
15. Internet News Group :- dejanews Forum: alt.religion.buddhism.tibetan, talk.politics.tibet, talk.religion.buddhism, uk.religion.buddhist, alt.religion.buddhism.nkt Author: James Burns. Date: 21.09.1997 and 15.02.1998. Subject: Latest news from India on Dorje Shugden)
16. Swiss Television, SF1, January 6, 1998
17. Newsweek, April 28, 1997, p. 26
18. Kagyü Life 21, 1996, p. 34. (For details of both sides of this story and references please see the book by Dr S. D'Montford "Unveiling Tibetan Buddhist Propaganda...")
19. Victor & Victoria Trimondi, 2003, *The Shadow of the Dalai Lama*, Part II – 7, "The War Of The Oracle Gods And The Shugden Affair". Includes their references: www.trimondi.de/SDLE/Part-2-07.htm

FRENCH PHYSICIST CREATES NEW MELODIES—PLANT SONGS

by Dr Nick Begich
© 1997

Remember those songbirds we used to hear in the fields? The sounds of animals in nature singing a symphony of soft and subtle sounds as all things flow together to create a living and vibrant concerto? Science is now showing that these sounds actually do influence the growth of plants. Researchers have demonstrated that plants respond to sounds in profound ways which not only influence their overall health but also increase the speed of growth and the size of the plant.

Many people remember hearing in the late 1960s and 1970s about the idea that plants respond to music. There were lots of projects in high schools and colleges which successfully tested the effects of sound on plant growth. It was determined through repetitive testing that plants did respond to music and sound. The first book which brought this idea to most of us was *The Secret Life of Plants*, by Peter Tompkins and Christopher Bird (Harper & Row 1973). In this best-selling book a number of astounding revelations about plant

growth were revealed. The idea that plants were influenced by sound in both positive and negative ways was demonstrated by several world-class scientists at that time.

When we think of plants being affected by sunlight we are really looking at the effect of a portion of the electromagnetic spectrum on plants; that portion which includes visible light. It should not surprise us that sound also impacts plant growth because it is, in essence, an extension to other parts of the electromagnetic spectrum.

The science was first disclosed in an article by Andy Coghlan which appeared in *New Scientist* (May 28, 1994, p. 10). The article confirmed old ideas by placing them in a scientific context. It tells an excellent story about the impact of sound on plant growth, bringing to light what was before considered esoteric or mysterious science.

Many people remember reading accounts of plant growth being stimulated by sound waves. At that time, "talking" to plants and playing plants different types of music was used to influence growth. A number of people were using these techniques without being able to completely explain the phenomena. This article is part of that story—a story which could have a profound

impact on the way we grow and produce our food.

Eccentrics who sing to their plants? People playing melodies to organic matter with the expectation that it will help stimulate growth? These ideas were the thoughts of some "non-scientists" until French physicist and musician, Joel Sternheimer discovered the mechanism for how plants respond to the stimulation of sound waves. Sternheimer composes musical note sequences which help plants grow and has applied for an international patent covering the concept.

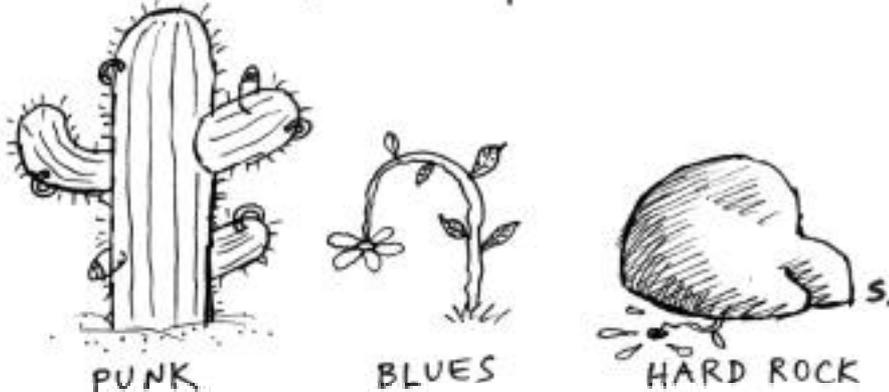
The sound sequences are not random but are carefully constructed melodies. Each note is chosen to correspond to an amino acid in a protein with the full tune corresponding to the entire protein. What this means is that the sounds sequenced in just the right order result in a tune which is unique and harmonises with the internal structure of a specific plant type. Each plant type has a different sequence of notes to stimulate its growth.

According to *New Scientist*, "Sternheimer claims that when plants 'hear' the appropriate tune, they produce more of that protein. He also writes tunes that inhibit the synthesis of proteins." In other words, desirable plants could be stimulated to grow while undesirable plants (weeds for instance) could be inhibited. This is done with electromagnetic energy—in this case sound waves—pulsed to the right set of frequencies thus effecting the plant at an energetic and submolecular level.

Sternheimer translates into audible vibrations of music the quantum vibrations that occur at the molecular level as a protein is being assembled from its constituent amino acids. By using simple physics he is able to compose music which achieves this correlation.

Sternheimer indicated to *New Scientist* that each musical note which he composes for the plant is a multiple of original frequencies that occur when amino acids join the protein chain. He says that playing the right notes stimulates the plant and increases growth. This idea is particularly interesting because it may lead to the eventual

The effect of music on plants



THE FREE ENERGY RACE 2005

by Jeff Sargent
© 2005

Things are not as they seem. We have the inclination to believe that energy is a finite resource. We are told that it is but another commodity like oil, gold, or food: a thing to be bought, sold, defended and distributed. This is an illusion. It is a falsehood born of our peculiar technological circumstance. For thousands of years we have burned wood, coal and oil to produce light and heat. It is what we have always done so it is what we continue to do, unaware of a wondrous thing that is happening. There is a race going on and few know of or talk about it.

Across the USA and in other countries, individual researchers and loose-knit groups of inventors are enthusiastically pursuing what for many is the Holy Grail of energy research. They toil away in university labs late at night, in their garages and workshops and many have spent their personal fortunes on this quest.

It is an idea derided and ridiculed by many mainstream scientists and yet the concept is firmly rooted in widely proven and accepted physics.

The idea is a simple one. Extract energy from empty space. It may first seem ridiculous, until you realise that space is never empty at all. Each cubic centimetre of space is filled with a virtually unlimited amount of energy. The late Dr Richard Feynman, a highly-respected physicist, stated that a small glass of water holds enough energy to boil-off all the oceans of Earth! Experiments confirm that the energy density of space is nearly infinite and yet, curiously, this energy is of a form that does not ordinarily interact with objects on a human scale. Except, perhaps as inertia and gravity.

Zero-Point Energy

Physicist Dr Hal Puthoff, currently researching this phenomenon at his facility in Austin, Texas, makes the observation that if you are standing on a motionless bus and the bus accelerates quickly you are pushed backward. What is it, he asks, that is pushing on you? It is the interaction between each particle of your body with the zero-point energy (ZPE) field that permeates space.

Inertia and gravity then, according to Puthoff and others, may not be fundamen-

obsolescence of fertilisers used to stimulate plant growth. This new method would be cheap and relatively easily provided throughout the world, thereby avoiding many of the problems associated with the extraction, shipping, environmental and economic costs of chemical fertilisers.

Playing the right tune stimulates the formation of a plant's protein. "The length of a note corresponds to the real time it takes for each amino acid to come after the next", according to Sternheimer, who studied quantum physics and mathematics at Princeton University in New Jersey.

In experiments by Sternheimer, he claims that tomatoes exposed to his melodies grew two-and-a-half times as large as those which were untreated. Some of the treated plants were sweeter in addition to being significantly larger.

The musical sequences stimulated three tomato growth promoters, cytochrome C, and thaumatin (a flavouring compound). According to Sternheimer in *New Scientist*, "Six molecules were being played to the tomatoes for a total of three minutes a day".

Sternheimer also claims to have stopped the mosaic virus by playing note sequences that inhibited enzymes required by the virus. This virus would have harmed the tomato plants.

The note sequences used by the inventor are very short and need only be played one time. For example, the sequence for cytochrome C lasts just 29 seconds. According to Sternheimer, "on average, you get four amino acids played per second" in this series.

The inventor also issued a warning for those repeating his experiments. He warns to be careful with the sound sequences because they can affect people. "Don't ask a musician to play them", he says. Sternheimer indicated that one of his musicians had difficulty breathing after playing the tune for cytochrome C.

Plant stimulation by sound may have profound implications. The idea that a cheap source of "electromagnetic fertiliser" has been developed should be exciting for many developing countries. At a time when human progress can be made through simple solutions in agriculture, resources are being wasted in the extraction of mineral and oil compounds for fertilisers. If this method of fertilisation were followed, the human intellect would prove superior to

physical capital in terms of distribution and production of this new technology.

The idea that sound can have a healing effect on humans is being explored by a number of independent scientists around the world. The knowledge of the "sound effect on proteins" offers insights to health practitioners of the benefits to humans. In addition to the favourable economic factors, the increased vitality of the plant substances can positively impact the health of all humans consuming them.

The patent includes melodies for cytochrome oxidase and cytochrome C which are two proteins involved in

Playing the right tune stimulates the formation of a plant's protein.

respiration. It also includes sound sequences for troponin C which regulates calcium uptake in muscles.

Further, a tune was developed for inhibiting chalcone synthase which is an enzyme involved in making plant pigments.

About the Author:

Dr Nick Begich is an editor, writer, researcher, activist and lecturer. He has been pursuing independent research in the sciences and politics for most of his adult life. He co-authored with Jeane Manning the book, *Angels Don't Play This HAARP; Advances in Tesla Technology* and also authored *Earth Rising - The Revolution: Toward a Thousand Years of Peace* [reviewed in NEXUS 7/03] and his latest book *Earth Rising II - The Betrayal of Science, Society and the Soul* [reviewed in NEXUS 10/05], both with the late James Roderick.

The above article was originally published in Series 1, No. 4 of *Earthpulse Flashpoints*, a new-science book series. Begich may be contacted at Earthpulse Press Inc., PO Box 201393, Anchorage, Alaska 99520, USA, web site <http://www.earthpulse.com>, tel: +1-907-249-9111 or fax: +1-907-696-1277.

tal forces at all but rather artefacts of interaction between matter and the ZPE field.

A physical demonstration of the ZPE field may be done with a simple experiment. If you take two steel plates, polish their surfaces to a flat mirror-finish and place the plates touching face-to-face within a vacuum, a very strange thing happens. If the plates are smooth enough, close enough and clean enough, they will spontaneously weld themselves together! The explanation is that a slight energy gradient is established in the ZPE as the plates exclude longer wavelengths and more pressure is thus exerted on the outside surfaces of the plates than on the interior surfaces. The energy is obviously there—the puzzle is how to "engineer the vacuum" so as to extract it in useable form.

Here is where things get dicey. Any research that even hints at "free-energy" is instantly regarded as a misguided attempt at "perpetual motion" by the conservative scientific community. In truth, however, utilising the ZPE is analogous to building a windmill or a hydro-electric dam. The energy is there; all we need to do is tap into it. Be that as it may, any scientist wishing to explore the topic must do so on his or her own time, without conventional funding—in a vacuum so to speak. To do otherwise is to commit professional suicide. This is a true tragedy. It keeps many great minds hobbled and has set the effort back by decades.

In the face of it all, however, progress is being made. Many inventors, too numerous to name here, have come up with various free-energy devices over the past few decades. True, some have been frauds, but others may have actually worked to various degrees, only to be forgotten, lost or suppressed. Getting this type of invention patented has proved nearly impossible but not because the devices are without merit.

Any research that even hints at "free-energy" is instantly regarded as a misguided attempt at "perpetual motion" by the conservative scientific community.

Though handicapped by lack of funding, greedy investors, naïve inventors, personal eccentricities, the vagaries and whims of the US Patent Office and some say, active suppression by shadowy forces, the dream is still very much alive.

Motionless Electromagnetic Generator

One researcher who has persevered—and apparently succeeded—in the face of tremendous opposition is Colonel Thomas

E. Bearden. On March 26, 2002 the US Patent office granted Bearden and his team a patent for his "Motionless Electromagnetic Generator", patent number 6,362,718. If curious you may go to any number of websites that discuss Bearden's invention. Try: www.theverylastpage-oftheinternet.com/magneticDev/meg/meg.htm or www.cheniere.org for extensive discussion and illustrations of the MEG device.

Bearden's device, though motionless, shares commonalities with other free-energy devices. In nearly every case, the device will establish or entrain a flow to the ZPE field using high-frequency electromagnetic fields. With the ZPE entrained by the electric current, the current is stopped suddenly with some sort of timing device. When the electron flow suddenly stops, a "radiant energy event" occurs which releases a pulse of energy far in excess of the original current flow. This pulse is captured to some degree by a transducer that converts

the unusual "radiant energy" back to a useable form. In the MEG device, Bearden uses an oscillating magnetic field to entrain the ZPE and no moving parts are involved. It is a work of elegant genius.

Rare Earth Magnetic Amplification Technology

Another device, dubbed the REMAT (Rare Earth Magnetic Amplification Technology) came onto the scene just a few months ago. It is a permanent-magnet motor invented by a man in Florida who wishes to remain anonymous at this point. A publicly traded company called GMC Holdings (GMCC) has partnered with the inventor in order to develop the motor and bring it into production. The president of GMCC, Richard Brace, appears to be an astute businessman with the acumen to shepherd the development process along, avoiding the pitfalls that have besieged most independent inventors in this arena. Brace is well versed in the financial arena which is like a shark-infested sea to most inventor-types. We have some hope that he and his company may succeed where others have failed.

The REMAT device is basically a motor with very powerful rare-earth magnets being used in the rotor assembly. Specially designed stator coils deliver brief pulses to the rotor magnets then the current is chopped abruptly. The pulse from the c



collapsing magnetic field, and perhaps from the entrained ZPE, delivers an added kick to the rotor magnets and the cycle repeats. Precise and very fast timing is part of the secret but there are others, having to do with the configuration of the stator coils, which obviously the company would prefer to keep secret at this point. A small amount of stored energy is necessary to start and run the motor, which then appears to produce substantial power during operation—considerably more power than is needed to operate the device. Overunity is the Holy Grail of energy research. If this is for real, as it appears to be, then it is scarcely a stretch of the imagination to say that it is here, with this invention, that *everything changes*. Time, as always, will tell.

Photos and videos of the motor may be viewed at www.jagonline.net. There are some unique characteristics to this device such as the utilisation of back-electromagnetic flux to deliver additional power, whereas in most motors this force is a drain on the system and limits efficiency. The other is "cool-running". The motor does not appear to lose energy through heat loss. This indicates unconventional processes at work as such claims are at odds with conventional engineering theory and design.

Interestingly, the inventor and others involved in the company knew little about the research of others in the field and apparently came up with the motor design entirely on their own. This is quite encouraging and lends some credibility to their claims as the field of free-energy research is rife with controversy, scams and self-delusional personalities, as one might imagine. Another intriguing observation is that although the inventor makes reference to some of the work done by energy pioneer Nikola Tesla*, no mention is made in reference to modern concepts of the energetic vacuum and zero-point energy.

Observe, if you will, the commonalities between the REMAT device and Bearden's MEG device. As previously mentioned, in both devices, there appears to be an entrainment of zero-point energy through the use of high-frequency electromagnetic fields.

With the ZPE entrained, the current flow is abruptly cut, the electromagnetic field collapses and a brief burst of energy is captured, apparently from the ZPE.

The "Vertical Cliff" Phenomenon

So will we see MEG devices or REMAT generators powering our homes and cars in a few years? The future is, as they say, cloudy. To quote Col. Bearden "we have arrived at that 'sheer vertical cliff' where substantial funding is required to go from successful experiments to actual scaled-up power systems ready for mass production and marketing. We strongly note that every previous legitimate [free-energy] system (there have been several) has been firmly defeated right at this same 'vertical cliff'. Nonetheless, we believe we will succeed, and so we are in serious negotiations with several major financial groups, in an

So will we see MEG devices or REMAT generators powering our homes and cars in a few years?

effort to get the substantial funding needed to finish it and get it onto the market." Bearden's health is not good, as he has suffered with Gulf War Syndrome and the ill-health of his wife. He has surrounded himself though, with capable partners and possesses a drive and savvy that may very well allow him to overcome his many obstacles. We can only hope.

In regards to GMCC's REMAT device, there are some positive indications that the company may succeed where so many others have failed. Very large and powerful organisations (Siemens, BAE Systems, NASA, Motorola, Dupont and others) are apparently looking seriously at their work (as one may gather from their website).

The Industrial Revolution changed our world in a few decades; from Kitty Hawk to the moon in 66 years. The coming "Energy Revolution" will change it even more quickly. Oil will be for plastics and chemicals, not fuel. The coal and uranium will stay safely buried. Our oil-based economy will readjust, but changes of this magnitude are seldom easy. There will be resistance. But change we must. With clean, unlimited energy we can lessen our

burden upon our delicate world and begin, in earnest, to reach for the stars.

*Nikola Tesla (1856-1943) was an energy researcher and inventor who, to a large extent, invented our modern world. He is widely acknowledged to have invented methods and machines for producing and utilising alternating current such as AC motors, transformers and long-distance transmission of electricity. Less known is his pioneering work in radio, robotics, energy weapons and many other futuristic inventions. Tesla was particularly fascinated with high-energy and high-frequency electricity and it is his Magnifying Transmitter, patent number 787,412, which has intrigued and inspired many energy researchers for the past 100 years.

About the Author:

Jeff Sargent is a freelance writer, speaker, researcher and entrepreneur living near Austin, Texas, USA. His fields of research include free energy, anti-gravity, human life extension and cognitive enhancement. Jeff may be contacted at jsargent@centurytel.net.

The author wishes to thank Richard Brace of GMC Holdings for providing information on his company and its invention; Dr Hal Puthoff for numerous conversations related to free energy, anti-gravity and related topics; and Dan York, researcher and KeelyNet member, for review of this article and for his diligent work in this field through the years.

References

- Cook, N., *The Hunt for Zero Point*, Broadway Books, New York, 2002
- Lindemann, P., *The Free Energy Secrets of Cold Electricity*, Clear Tech, Inc., Metaline Falls, WA, 2001
- McTaggart, L., *The Field*, HarperCollins, New York, 2002
- Puthoff, H. E., *Gravity as a Zero-Point-Fluctuation Force*, Physical Review A, Vol. 39, March 1, 1989

Related Websites

www.cheniere.org: Col. Thomas Bearden's website.
www.keelynet.com: The largest forum for researchers in any sort of 'fringe-science' to share ideas and results.
www.jlnlabs.org: Excellent website related to J. L. Naudin's research in France.
www.pesn.com: Pure Energy Systems news site.
www.americanantigravity.com: Much info on the related field of anti-gravity research.
www.thefieldonline.com: Lynne McTaggart's ZPE website.

THE MAYAN CALENDAR BASE-13 THEORY

Thirteen was used as the base or root number of a series which in turn related to many astronomical cycles, proving their significance to Mayan culture.

by Will Hart © 2004

cwillwrite1@hotmail.com

The ancient civilisations of Mesoamerica pose many unsolved mysteries, not the least of which are their calendar and mathematical systems. I began studying the Mayan, Toltec, Olmec and Aztec cultures in the late 1970s and only pierced through the veils of some of the more profound enigmas within recent years.

One of the more pressing and misunderstood mysteries has been the overarching significance of the number 13 to their cosmological and calendrical systems. Westerners have their own ingrained block against understanding the crucial importance of this number in astronomical and even physiological terms. However, the ancients not only grasped its central role they also understood that it could be used as the root of a numeric series that, once unfolded, embodied the prime numbers governing planetary cycles.

I discovered the proposed base-13 series after decades of research into the Mayan-Aztec calendars and realised the potency of the table may well rival that of the famous Fibonacci series, which yields the Golden triangle.

Maya (Mesoamerican) scholars and independent researchers have long known that the numbers 13, 26, 39, 52 and 104 were key to the calendar system. These numbers are found in the first row of table 1 [see next page]. In this presentation I will attempt to show that the number 13 was actually used as the base or root number of a series. Starting with 13 and adding that number to each succeeding sum generates the series.

I will show that the resultant numbers track astronomical cycles, in terms of days, weeks, months, planetary synodic periods, Venus transits, solar eclipse cycles, etc. For example the table contains the number of years in a Venus Round (104), as well as the number of Venus synodic periods in that cycle (65). The number of days in the Mars synodic year is found to be 780 (the 60th number in the series) and the number 78 is the 6th number. The number of days in the 'accounting' and 'lunar/fertility' year(s)—364, is the 28th number and is also the number of years in a specific interval between Venus transits (1518-1882).

It has long been known that the Maya were keen astronomers who had charted the correct number of days in a year to two decimal places and knew the actual synodic periods of Venus and Mars, as well as the solar eclipse cycle. Yet in spite of their nearly exact astronomical knowledge they chose to build a calendar system that was a whole number synthesis of many interwoven cycles and periods.

REPRESENTATION OF SOLAR PERIODS AND PLANET CYCLES

The problems encountered in trying to formulate a composite calendar system are considerable. Astronomical cycles do not fit into whole number counting systems neatly, especially over extended time periods. For example, decimals are used to express the tropical year at 365.2422 days, the lunation at 29.5306 days, or the average synodic period of Venus, which is 583.92 days. This is the case because these numbers, to their decimal place values, reflect the actual time periods.

Nonetheless, knowing the scientific data and trying to use that even in a single, civil (solar) calendar are two different issues that do not necessarily come together. Our own modern calendar must be adjusted every fourth "leap" year to account for the .2422 discrepancy, the additional days that are not in the annual calendar. In four years they add up to a whole day that is added to the calendar.

Now, imagine that it is necessary to represent not just the solar period but the important cycles of the planets and people in an intermeshed set of calendars. Our idea is to bring these cycles into relation with one another and, most importantly like the Maya, into an

Maya Calendar Root and Numerical Progression

System Root			Calendar Round				Venus Round
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104
117	130	143	156	169	182	195	208
221	234	247	260	273	286	299	312
325	338	351	364	377	390	403	416
429	442	455	468	481	494	507	520
533	546	559	572	585	598	611	624
637	650	663	676	689	702	715	728
741	754	767	780	793	806	819	832
845	858	871	884	897	910	923	936
949	962	975	988	1001	1014	1027	1040
1053	1066	1079	1092	1105	1118	1131	1144
1157	1170	1183	1196	1209	1222	1235	1248
1261	1274	1287	1300	1313	1326	1339	1352
1365	1378	1391	1404	1417	1430	1443	1456
1469	1482	1495	1508	1521	1534	1547	1560
1573	1586	1599	1612	1625	1638	1651	1664
1677	1690	1703	1716	1729	1742	1755	1768
1782	1795	1808	1821	1833	1846	1859	1872
1885	1898	1911	1924	1937	1950	1963	1976
1989	2002	2015	2028	2041	2054	2067	2080
2093	2106	2119	2132	2145	2158	2171	2184
2197	2210	2223	2236	2249	2262	2275	2288
2301	2314	2327	2340	2353	2366	2379	2392
2405	2418	2431	2444	2457	2470	2483	2496
2509	2522	2535	2548	2561	2574	2587	2600
Odd	Even	Odd	Even	Odd	Even	Odd	Even
			<u>Renewal Cycle</u>				

Table I. Base-13 (Hart) Series
by Will Hart © 2004

interlocking synthesis with our sacred (astrological) calendar of 260 days. The latter, I shall assert, is also a synthesis of various astronomical as well as physiological cycles.

How is it possible to achieve this level of integration and maintain a close approximate relationship to the actual numbers, given the fact that we do not have decimals or fractions? Even if we did use our current values, fractions make any system unwieldy and extremely complicated in terms of creating a practical civil calendar.

The answer is both simple and yet astonishingly sophisticated. A way is found to use additive mathematics to generate a whole number series that contains sums, which are either amazingly accurate representations, or close approximations, of the cycles to be embodied in our composite calendar.

I proceed by proposing that the (Mayan) calendar system was a synthetic construction, a composite that represented a series of practical trade-offs. Yet it is shown by the first four numbers of the top row that each column contains a significant number, i.e., 13 is the figure of numbered days in the sacred calendar and also the number of weeks in each season of a 52-week (Gregorian) year. It is also the number of months in the sacred and lunar calendars.

Now I am going to also propose that there is only one way to create such a system and ensure that it has viability, and that is to establish a core synthetic value; by that I mean a single number that all the other numbers are related to. This cannot be an arbitrary selection. The unit must be found as an integral factor embedded in astronomical cycles, relationships, ratios, and even in the degrees of relative motions of the Sun, Moon, Venus, Mars and Earth. Only one number will work.

I am convinced that the Maya discovered that number and it was 13. Why was the number 13 chosen as the root?

It is very clear from the archaeological evidence that the Mayan (Mesoamerican) civilisation(s) gave central importance to the number 13. They placed 13 heavens above the Earth and had 13 gods carrying the numbered days of the sacred calendar (Tzolkin) that was made up of 13 months, which also had 20 named days. There can be no doubt that the number 13

was the centrepiece of their cosmological and calendar systems.

However, this still raises the question of why? The query must be raised to a scientific level. To begin to answer this question an examination of the astronomical cycles of the Sun, Moon and Venus must be undertaken. These were the prime celestial bodies that the Maya were concerned with though they also tabulated the cycles of Mercury and Mars.

THE SUN

Though it is often stated that the Sun's rotation period is from 25-27 days, in fact that is an average that includes many arbitrary variables. The Sun's rotation period varies with latitude on the Sun since it is composed of gases. Equatorial regions rotate faster than polar regions. The equatorial regions (latitude = 0 degrees) rotate in about 25.6 days. The regions at 60 degrees latitude rotate in about 30.9 days; the polar regions rotate in about 36 days.

From this it can be seen that the number depends upon where the measurement is being taken. Twenty-six days would describe a latitude fairly close to the equator and in fact it is even the number of days at the equatorial latitude rounded off. I think that the Maya were well aware of sunspots (based upon evidence presented in additional papers) and this is how they counted the number

of days of the solar orbit. Authors Adrian Gilbert and Maurice Cottrell made the case for the importance of the number 26 and how it was selected in their book.¹

Now I suggest that this is one of the main variables, but not the only one, used to establish the root number 13, or half a solar orbit.

They would have measured it using the transit of sunspots across the face of the solar disc. However, the number 13 cannot be fully derived and justified without taking the lunar and Venus cycles into account as well.

I shall here add the following supporting evidence regarding the selection of the number 13:

1. The Sun's orbital lunar motion per mean rotation is 13.14°
2. The mean daily lunar motion is 13.17°.

Any serious student of the Mayan calendar, including scholars, has had to acknowledge that the number 13 plays a key role. Independent researchers, like Charles Johnson and Carl Munck have pointed out this number's significance in numerous analyses of the calendar (and grid) system, yet the underlying reasoning behind its selection has never been clearly identified or articulated.² Thus 13 has been considered an unresolved mystery. Its importance has simply been acknowledged and accepted by all students of Mexican antiquities (including me until recent years). After mentioning it, attention is usually shifted to the meaning and import of the 260-day sacred calendar.

Mayan scholar J.E. Thompson put it this way, "every astronomical mechanism, just like everything else in Mayan life, had to be related to the 260-day sacred almanac" (Thompson, 1974).

The proposed base-13 series shifts the focus and shows why this number was chosen. It is the one number that all subsequent numbers in the calendar are related to. I would describe it as the prime astronomical number, or the root synthetic number, upon which the composite calendar was constructed. In fact, I could not generate a meaningful series of numbers that have a precise relationship to astronomical values with any other number.

That the resultant numbers fall into place and give either accurate or close approximations of key solar, lunar, and planetary data will become self-evident in the following sections.

THE MOON AND LUNAR CALENDAR

The Moon appears to move completely around the celestial sphere once in about 27.3 days as observed from the Earth, a sidereal month. This period reflects the corresponding orbital period of 27.3 days. The Moon takes 29.5 days to return to the same point on the celestial sphere as referenced to the Sun because of the motion of the Earth around the Sun; a synodic month.

Lunar phases as observed from the Earth are correlated with the synodic month. The mean period between the sidereal and synodic month(s) is about 28 days. The Moon moves in a counter-clockwise fashion 13 degrees every night in relation to a fixed reference star. The Maya had a lunar/fertility calendar that was

based upon 13 one month cycles that occurred in a 28-day series. That totalled a lunar/fertility year of 364 days, a number that has great significance in the calendar system. It is embedded in the base-13 series as the 28th number.

The base-13 series and fertility calendar (called so because it coincides with the monthly cycle of menstruation) also included a cross-reference to the 260-day Tzolkin cycle since subtracting 260 from 364 = 104. In other words when the Tzolkin cycle was completed, 104 days remained until the accounting and lunar years came full circle. This is a pivotal number in the series as it is the synthesis of the solar, sacred and Venus calendars called the Venus Round, a period of 104 years, also the 8th number in the progression. (Covered in detail in next section.)

Now I find an extremely simple yet sophisticated use of these numbers to bring the solar and lunar years into alignment. The Pyramid of Kukulcan has four stairways leading up to the temple platform. Each has 91 steps = 364. The final step or +1 gives us the days of the solar year; the sum of the steps equal the lunar/fertility cycle as well. I analysed this pyramid in some depth in a previous paper showing that the four sides of the base also equals 364 or the total number of approximate days (91) in each season that comprise a year with the +1 step onto the solar platform.

Thus it is found that the series is a synthesis of different astronomical cycles and inter-relationships. It is clear that the Maya were well aware that the +1 relationship of the number 364 included a synthesis of both the solar and lunar calendars. This brings up a central issue. Part of the beauty of this system is its simplicity. The numbers in the table are all additive values based on starting with 13 and adding that quantity to each succeeding sum.

That is an extraordinarily simple operation, which produces profoundly meaningful results. Next, it is found that a second very basic concept was then used to make adjustments, + or -1. To obtain the true value of the solar year they added 1 to the accounting and lunar cycle(s) of 364. That is made clear in the Aztec sunstone and in the

Pyramid of Kukulcan and certainly an inferred operation in the base-13 table.

This is by no means the only example of this simple operation found in the table. It comes up with the numbers 104 and 105, the latter being the number of years from one transit of Venus cycle to another. The next or 9th number in the series (117) has a -1 relationship to the number of days in a synodic period of Mercury, 116.

Returning to the central importance of the number 13, the fact that with respect to the background constellations the Moon moves about 13 degrees further east each day is significant. The Quiché Maya still recognise 13 phases of the Moon from the new to full phases. The foregoing indicates that the number was chosen because it embodies an important ratio—between orbital velocities, cycles and distances—found in the solar system. In effect, the number is the operator in mathematical terms, governing the relationships of the terrestrial planets.

However, I do not believe this number was chosen as the root

It is very clear from the archaeological evidence that the Mayan (Mesoamerican) civilisation(s) gave central importance to the number 13.

...why?

just for astronomical or mathematical purposes or functions. Twenty-eight days is the average length of time between female menstrual periods; thirteen years is the average age it takes to reach puberty. The lunar calendar was keyed into important physiological rhythms and so it can be inferred that the 260-day calendar was also aimed at an average of the gestation cycle and the orbital phases of Venus as well. The number 13 is a synthetic number as are its multiples 26 and 260, meaning they embody average and exact numbers of many natural rhythms and cycles.

One logical fallacy that has prevented understanding of the number 13 and the astronomical table it generates has been to look for one cycle that it and/or the number 260 represented.

Crucial to deciphering and fully understanding the base-13 series and the way the Maya conceived of their mathematical and calendar systems is to grasp that it is an additive series based on synthesising whole number relationships. That is how the ancients integrated and manipulated their complex calendars without decimals or advanced formulas. They were aware of the precise values of planetary cycles; but those could not be factored into a set of whole numbers that could be easily manipulated and then adjusted into alignment over time.

It is clear that the base-13 series contains the key numbers to use to track and integrate solar, lunar and Venus cycles. It includes the principal numbers of days, weeks, months and years. The number 91 is the 7th in the series. This is the number of approximate days in a season ($4 \times 91 = 364$). Once again the +1 relationship is used to obtain the solar year. Clearly, the Maya were aware that the table was based upon average and vague, yet close approximations of the real numbers, which is the effective way to manage a complex timekeeping system.

That said, we are basically, at least on one level, in the same relationship they were in terms of accuracy of real astronomical numbers versus our calendar numbers. We know the precise values yet our calendar is not exact on an annual accounting basis. So how could a table be better synthesised with such a broad range of astronomical, numerical and other data? It must be kept in mind that calendars serve critical social, civic and religious functions and no civilisation can evolve without accurate timekeeping and management over short and long-range periods.

The Mayan system not only justified the solar and lunar calendar alignments based upon a year of 364 days +1, it configured the lunar calendar on a daily and monthly basis as a series of movements of 13 degrees each. The sacred calendar, as noted above, had a +104-day relationship to the solar (Haab) and lunar calendar as far as the annual cycle of all three. This shows that these are matrix numbers that represent different lengths of time depending on the context. It could be 104 days when the sacred year was compared to the accounting year, or 104 years when the sacred, civil and Venus calendars were synchronised and readjusted every 37,960 days (104 years).

The astronomical eclipse year is 173.3 days. This period of time is the interval between half eclipse half years. It just so happens

that three of these eclipse half-years equal two Tzolkin cycles: $(173.3 \times 3) = (260 \times 2) = 520$ days. The number 520 is the 40th number in the series.

Here note that the importance of the number 364 is confirmed in the Codex Borgia and on the Aztec sunstone. The number of calendar pictures on the first four double pages of the Codex equals 364 when the top and bottom borders (104 pictures) are included in the count. They are obviously part of the calendar—this is confirmed by using independent astronomical data—but it is important to this argument to establish that all of these numbers were known and used by the ancients. On each double page there are 91 picture frames which when multiplied by four equals 364.

This number of days is exactly the same as in the calendar of stones shown in the pictographs. Here it can be confirmed that the numbers found in the table were understood and factored into the calendar by the Aztecs (Maya). I propose that the 'accounting' year was really the matrix number that the combined calendars

were fixed on and correlated to annually. There was also another much longer accounting period comprised of 1508 years—that number is in the same column as 52 and 364 down 15 rows.

These numbers are clearly identified in the base-13 table and embedded in the solar and lunar systems and in the pyramid of Kukulcan. They are all multiples of the root number.

Even in terms of our modern calendar the first four numbers in the series are embedded in it: there are four seasons of 13 weeks, 26 is a half-year, 39 weeks is three-quarters of a year and $4 \times 13 = 52$ weeks.

There is simply no escaping the root-13 value as being the synthesis number when it comes to astronomical cycles.

VENUS

Earth's sister planet is the central planetary relationship that the calendar system revolves around. The choice of the number 104 at the end of the first row of the series may appear to be an arbitrary number but it is not. One hundred and four years coincides with the Calendar Round, which occurred every 52 years. The Calendar Round

represented the convergence of the 260 and 365-day calendars. Fifty-two years is 18,980 days, the smallest number divisible by the 260 and 365.

Mayan astronomers knew that the synodic period of Venus was approximately 584 days. The 104-year period encompasses the sacred and solar calendars and since it is 37,960 days, it is the smallest number that is divisible by 260, 365 and 584. The 104-year cycle was called the Venus Round. This period was equivalent to 146 sacred (Tzolkin) cycles and 65 Venus synodic cycles. It has already been established that 65 is the fifth number in the series. Now it is clearly seen that the table encompasses (Earth) years and synodic (Venus) period relationships.

According to independent researcher Robert Peden, "It is conjectured that this coincidence—that 104 years is the natural and optimum time to correct both the solar and Venus calendars—is the basis for the Mesoamerican Calendar Round".³

At this juncture, significance is turned to the orbital relationship

The Mayan system not only justified the solar and lunar calendar alignments based upon a year of 364 days +1, it configured the lunar calendar on a daily and monthly basis as a series of movements of 13 degrees each.

between Earth and Venus and the possible reason it was chosen. Imagine the planets are two racehorses running around a track. Venus will pull ahead of the Earth quickly and by the time the latter makes a complete circuit the former will be more than half way toward completing its second lap.

Here the key astronomical and mathematical element of the calendar system is identified—Venus moves 1.62 times faster than the Earth as they spiral around the Sun.

This means that Venus races around the track 13 times to the Earth's eight, producing a 13:8 ratio. Native peoples in Central and North America ascribed the number 13 to Venus and eight to Earth. In essence that is how the Maya reckoned the 104 years in terms of synodic periods, (13 x 8), the structure of the base-13 series. This is a close approximation of the Golden Mean ratio. The series moves from the ratio generated by 13:8 increasingly toward the 1.618 constant.

Why is this ratio a critical value? Phi is actually the mathematical "limit" (rate of change or "slope") for the exponential growth curves that are derived from the Fibonacci series and it is these growth curves that control things like natural spirals, the whorls of pine cones, planetary cycles and even musical scales.

Phi is related to how the universe controls units of growth. It would appear that by placing Venus in a central role as a pivotal cycle and realignment point and linking the sacred and solar calendars to it, the priest-astronomers embedded phi into the calendar.

It has been long accepted that the synodic period of Venus was the key cycle that was used to coordinate and synchronise the Tzolkin and Haab calendars. Almost no attention has been given to the transit of Venus and yet I have found that this cycle was known and considered equally important.

To date the fact that the next transit of Venus occurs in 2012, the end date of the Long Count calendar has not been much appreciated or discussed. Yet this is a fact and it can hardly be considered coincidental given the importance that the Maya themselves placed upon the planet. It cannot be denied that it occupies a central position in the calendar system.

A key historical event proves that the calendar was deliberately configured with the transit of Venus playing a key role. In 1519, in the year One Reed according to the Aztec calendar, Hernan Cortez showed up on the coast of the Yucatan with his band of conquistadors.

Is it an accident that the previous year was the first of a pair of transits, 1518-1526? Hardly, since this is when they looked for Quetzacoatl—to return with a great deal of anxiety. (The Mayan calendar is similarly structured.)

Returning to the table and Venus, the number 364 is found; this time it represents the years between the 1518 and 1882 transits. The 10th number in the series (130) is the number of years separating the 1631-1761 and 1874-2004 transits. Note that 130 is also the number of days in half a sacred 260-day year. There are many more examples of the numbers in the series representing days or years depending upon the context (presented in additional papers).

In addition to the above, the number 13 is the 6th sum in the Fibonacci series, which yields the Golden Mean, 1.618. I believe that this is another reason this number was chosen as the root; and making Venus an integral component of the calendar system embedded the phi ratio at the centre of the calendar.

Further proof of this is found in the 29th number of the base-13 series (377), which is also the 15th number in the Fibonacci series. With 13 at the base and 377 in the series, this demonstrates that the two series are intermeshed.

It has been seen that the numbers in the table represent key ratios and relationships between the Sun, Earth, Moon and Venus with astonishing accuracy. The evidence is solid, even incontrovertible in support of the base-13 theory.

Summary of Evidence and Additional proofs

The base-13 Series has some interesting and unique properties.

1) The rows alternate between odd and even numbers starting with 13 and ending with 104 on the first row.

2) Horizontally across the rows each column increases by 13. Vertically, from top to bottom each row increases by 104, i.e., 13 down the first row to 117, 104 down one to 208. So there is an incremental progression of 13 horizontally and 104 vertically.

3) The first four numbers in the series define the number of weeks in a season, a half-year, three-quarters of a year and a full year respectively. Based upon a seven-day week and 52-week year, $4 \times 13 = 52$ —that is four seasons of 13 weeks each.

4) In terms of the Mayan calendar (Tzolkin), there are 13 numbered days in the sacred 260-day calendar. (The Maya did have a 7-day $\times 4 = 28$ day lunar cycle as well)

5) The solar and sacred calendars aligned in 52 years (Calendar Round), 73 Tzolkin years (18,920 days), the lowest number divisible by 260 and 365. The numbers 52 and 260 are the 4th and 10th numbers in the series.

6) Ninety-one is the 7th number in the series and the approximate number of days in each season.

7) Like 52, the number 104 was pivotal in the Mayan calendar (Venus Round) as it was the number of years it took for the sacred, solar and Venus synodic calendar to align. One hundred and four years is 37,960 days—the lowest number divisible by 260, 365 and 584, the number of days in a synodic period of Venus.

8) The 1,460th number is 18,980 and 37,960 is the 2,920th number in the base-13 series.

9) While 104 years elapse between Venus Rounds, that is equivalent to 65 synodic cycles and 65 is the 5th number in the series.



10) In addition to day, week, seasonal, annual and synodic counts, the series contains key Venus transit data.

11) Successive transits of Venus occur in curious alternating patterns of 105 and 122 years. It is found that the first number is the interval between the 1769 and 1874 transits and the last is the number between the 1882 and 2004 transits.

12) However, on examination of the intervals between the 1874 and 2004 transits, the difference is 130 years, the 10th number in the series which also represents the number of days in half of the sacred year.

13) Now many more relevant numbers are found in the progression. There is a +1 relationship between the 104-year synodic cycle and the 105-year period that separates certain transits, i.e., the 1526–1631 and 1769–1874 transits.

14) There is also a +1 relationship to the number 364—the 28th number in the series and the number of days in a solar year (365). (It is considered 364 is the accounting year and 360 the ideal year.) It is also found that a 364-year interval separates the 1518 and 1882 transits. Additionally, the 18th number in the series (234) also has a +1 relationship to transits since 235 years is a common interval that is found separating the 1526–1761 and 1769–2004 transits.

15) There are 38 thirteen-year periods in 494 years and the solar eclipse occurs 26 times in 494 years. In addition, 494 is the 38th number of the series and the number of years between the 1518 and 2012 transits. (The latter is a crucial cycle.)

16) A day on Venus is equal to 243 Earth days and 243 years separate the 1526 and 1769 transits. There are 365 days in an Earth year and 365 years separate the 1639 and 2004 transits.

17) Why was the number 260 chosen for the Tzolkin? I think that the selection came out of the root-13 progression because it reflects astronomical relationships. The table generates the key numbers of the solar, sacred (Venus) synodic and transit cycles. In the 104-year Venus Round there were 65 synodic periods, that would mean that in 416 years (4 Rounds) there would be 260 synodic cycles of Venus. That would also equate to 584 Tzolkin

cycles, curiously the number of days in a Venus synodic period. All of these numbers, except the last one, are found in the table.

18) Multiples of the lunar months were sometimes used for long-range calculations. Comparison of Classical lunar ages in Palenque monuments with the mythological lunar age from the Temple of the Sun suggests that the latter was calculated using the formula 81 Moons = 2,392 days. This gives an average length of the lunar month of 29.53086, accurate to within seven minutes. The 184th number in the base-13 series is 2,392.

19) Twenty-three Venus Round cycles correlates exactly with 2,392 years.

20) Some Mayan inscriptions show a count back to a day that

starts a cycle that has a period of 819 days. For example, on Lintels 29 and 30 at Yaxchilán, there is a date 9.13.17.12.10 8 Ok 13 Yax. It then records than on a day 397 days before it (recorded 1.1.17), an 819-day cycle begins on 9.13.16.10.13 1 Ben 1 Ch'en. Each 819-day cycle is part of a larger cycle of 3,276 days when an 819-day cycle again starts with the same colour and direction. The 63rd number in the series is 819.

21) There are of course much longer periods in the Mayan calendar system

including the sum of the Long Count cycle or period of one Sun, represented as 5,200 years. Since there were five suns in this system, that would equal, on an ideal basis, a Great Cycle of 26,000 years—the precession of the equinoxes equals 25,920 years.

22) A full base-13 read out would end with 26,000. I think that if regressed back through the preceding Sun cycles, the 2012 transit is the culmination of two 13,000-year periods. These would be divided in half, the first in the ice age and the second half in the current interglacial. This would indicate that an age has been completed and a new cycle of solar output will ensue after 2012. That year is the cosmic realignment as author John Major Jenkins has pointed out. Though I do not dispute that theory, I do question the claim that it is the focus of the calendar system, which actually tabulates the cycles and relationships of the Sun, Earth and planets.

This would indicate that an age has been completed and a new cycle of solar output will ensue after 2012.

About the Author:

Will Hart is a freelance journalist, author, nature photographer and documentary filmmaker. His previous articles on archaeological cover-ups and dissent in science were published in NEXUS 9/03 and 9/04 respectively. His book entitled *The Genesis Race: Our Extraterrestrial DNA and the True Origins of the Species*, (Bear and Company, USA, 2003) was reviewed in NEXUS 11/01.

Endnotes

1. Adrian Gilbert & Maurice Cottrell, 1996, *The Mayan Prophecies: Unlocking the Secrets of a Lost Civilization*, Element Books Ltd
2. Charles William Johnson, 1995, *The Integer (20) Calendar Reckoning and*

Astronomical Tables: Ancient Mexico, see

<http://www.earthmatrix.com/serie01/REC K01.htm>

3. Robert Peden, 2004, *The Mayan Calendar – Why 260 Days?*, see

<http://www.spiderorchid.com/mesoamerica/mesoamerica.htm>

Reference Books and Papers

- Michael Coe, "Native Astronomy in Mesoamerica," in *Archaeoastronomy in Pre-Columbian America* (ed. Anthony Aveni), Univ. of Texas Press (1975)
- David Kelley, "Mayan Astronomy and Astronomical Glyphs," in *Mesoamerican Writing Systems*, ed. Elizabeth Benson, Dumbarton Oaks (1973).
- Vincent Malmstrom, "Origin of the Mesoamerican 260-Day Calendar,"

Science, Vol. 181 (Sept. 7, 1973), pp. 939-940; and "A Reconstruction of the Chronology of Mesoamerican Calendrical Systems," *Journal of the History of Astronomy*, Vol. 9 (1978), pp. 105-116.

- Barbara Tedlock, "Time and the Highland Maya", University of New Mexico Press, (Revised Edition) 1992
- John Teeple. "Maya Astronomy". Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication 403, Contribution 2 (1930), pp. 94-98. This was confirmed by J.E.S. Thompson in *Maya Hieroglyphic Writing: An Introduction*. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication 589 (1950), pp. 226-227.
- J. Eric S. Thompson, "The Rise and Fall of Maya Civilization" (Univ. of Oklahoma Press), (1974), pp. 148-149.

AN ALIEN DETOUR

Stopped at night on the side of the road, two Russian truck drivers were astounded by the sight of a spaceship before them and amazed when one of the drivers was welcomed aboard.

by Dr Valery Uvarov © 2004

Department N13
National Security Academy
St Petersburg
Russia
Telephone: +7 (812) 237 1841
Email: nsa@homeuser.ru
Email: departament13@mail.ru

On the night of 2nd November, 1989 the air temperature dropped very suddenly to below freezing. Two professional Russian truck drivers, Oleg Kirzhakov and his companion Nikolai Baranchikov were driving their truck from near the area of Arkhangelsk to Moscow. They were hurrying home to finish all the formalities related to their business trip before the holidays. In the vicinity of Emtza railway station, the road was blocked by heaps of sand and gravel. The road in front of them was under repair and Oleg had to turn onto a dirt road to detour. On one bend in the road, the truck's headlights fell upon a huge structure, which was standing off to the right of the road.

"I thought it was some kind of construction equipment," said Oleg. "There were many machines there because the road was under construction. However, when I drove closer, I saw a big object, that in the headlights had a metallic sheen to it. When we got to within 80–90 feet of the object, our motor stalled, and our truck coasted several feet further and stopped. The headlights that were connected to the back-up power source were still on. My partner and I couldn't understand what had happened. The road at this point had a bend in it and trees on the right side of the road blocked our view of the object. We understood that we were seeing something very unusual in front of us, and were afraid that something unavoidable would happen. Hence, I asked Nikolai to remain in the truck and observe events while I approached the object. I left the cab and decided to approach the object to examine it more closely. After I had passed the hood of the truck, I began to feel, with each step I took, an increased resistance from the air. My body seemed to melt—it became difficult to move, and I knew that if I got any closer to the object, I would not be able to move at all."

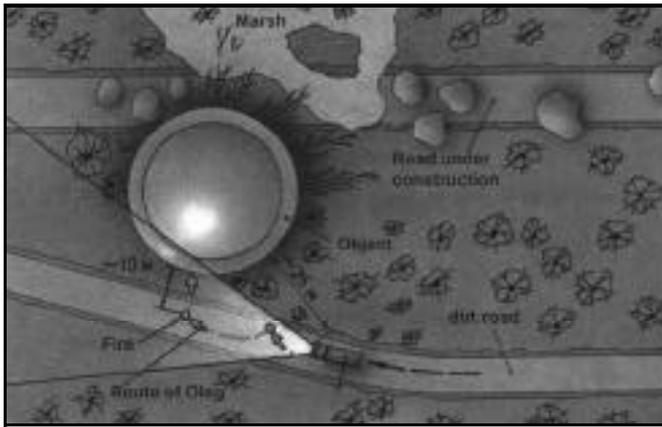
Oleg turned back toward the truck and tried to approach the object from another direction. He moved carefully, stopping after each step. He felt the same, constantly-increasing resistance from the air. He succeeded in coming to within about 30–36 feet of the object. He stopped on the shoulder of the road and began to examine it very carefully. Very quickly, he came to the conclusion that this object was not of Earthly origin.

Truly, it was something very unusual. In front of Oleg, there stood a huge disc-shaped object, approximately 120–140 feet in diameter, with a dome-shaped top, on which no other structures were visible. Along the perimeter of the disc, there were some dark holes evident, which Oleg at first thought were portholes. Extending from the lower part of the object, there were two structures visible, which seemed to support the ship. The far edge of the disc was slightly elevated, and was resting on some birch trees, two of which were broken. The object looked dark and uninhabited and there were no traces visible of windows, doors or hatches.

A FIERY REQUEST

Why is this object here, in the middle of the forest, at night? What is its purpose? Maybe something has gone wrong and it needs assistance? All these questions flooded Oleg's mind and at that very moment, in front of him, at a distance of an outstretched hand, right in the air, appeared a glimmering red, dotted line. This line formed a transparent, square-shaped screen, 150 mm x 150 mm in size, with rounded corners. Several words, written in red letters, appeared on the screen. Oleg did not remember the exact phrase, but the essence of the phrase was a request for "burning fire".

Oleg continued, "I realised that the screen was illuminated on the body of the object. I mechanically turned to look back at Nikolai, who was still sitting in the cab of the truck. Once again, I observed the screen, but this time it appeared to be in front of the truck.



I attempted to look from one side to the other, but no matter where I turned my eyes, the screen remained in front of them. The distance to the screen remained constant and I reached out my hand to try to touch it. My friend, Nikolai, who was watching these antics from the cab of the truck, later asked me why I moved my hands.

The screen remained in front of me for the duration of the contact. However, the inscriptions which appeared on the screen remained only as long as was necessary for me to understand each one and only then was the last inscription replaced by a new one."

Only after Oleg understood what was being demanded of him, he carefully backed away from the object, constantly looking back toward the truck, and still sensing the same resistance. He returned to the truck and tried to open the right door of the cab, in order to obtain some kitchen matches. Despite the combined efforts of both men, they were not able to open the door for a considerable length of time. Suddenly, the door was able to be opened quite easily. Oleg removed the box of matches from the truck's cabin, together with a bottle of laboratory alcohol, which was used as an anti-freeze in the braking system.

Again asking Nikolai not to leave the truck, Oleg returned to the same place on the shoulder of the road where he had stood before. However, this time he was able to move easily and he experienced none of the resistance he had encountered previously. He gathered some dry leaves into a pile, poured on some alcohol and ignited them. Upon lifting his head, he observed that a passage appeared on the surface of the object, which extended into the interior, forming a corridor. At the distant end of this corridor, he could see a glimmering, bluish light.



"At first, I had the impression that a shadow was moving inside the corridor, but then I realised that something was moving in the corridor toward the opening. When I finally realised what was occurring, I began stepping backward and fell into the ditch along the side of the road. I jumped back onto my feet and continued to observe what was happening. Something approached the opening and I saw that it was a dark "mass," which reminded me of a bag or sack. As the "mass" moved, it swayed and bent from side to side, and its periphery was vague in appearance. At this moment, a shaft extended from the object, bent and descended to the surface of the ground. The "mass" slid down the shaft, and while increasing in size, approached the fire of burning leaves. I was paralysed by fear! The "mass" stood by the fire for a moment and then began to return to the object, taking with it the box of matches. Returning along the same path, the "mass" disappeared in the corridor, together with the box of matches! Only then did I finally succeed in extracting myself from the ditch. I returned to the road and glanced back at my truck again. The truck's headlights blinded me, but I nevertheless could see the frightened face of Nikolai, which was pressed forward tightly against the windshield."



AN INVITATION TO ENTER

For a long time, Oleg remained standing on the road, and was unable to recover his senses. Realising that he was witnessing an event that he might never again experience, he decided to wait and observe what would happen next. He had a sudden wish to observe the ship more closely and immediately an invitation to enter the ship appeared on the screen, which remained visible in front of him. After a short pause, Oleg decided to approach the object.

The first thing that caught his attention was several round openings, approximately 300 mm in diameter, which at first he interpreted to be portholes. Inside these openings, at a depth of 300–350 mm, a "grid" of intersecting lines, light grey in colour, was visible. The central axis of the openings was displaced approximately 30 degrees from the plane formed by the surface of the object.

Oleg was also able to examine one of the support legs that the object rested on. The leg consisted of two parts, which were connected at an articulating joint. The cross-section of each of the two parts of the leg was in the profile of a three-sided channel beam, with the lower part being smaller in diameter, such that it could be folded inside the upper portion. On the bottom of the ship, recessed areas were clearly visible into which the legs could be retracted. However, because of poor illumination in the area where the leg was located, Oleg was not able to examine in detail the actual construction of the leg.

The far side of the object was resting on trees and was slanted toward Oleg, such that the lower portion of the opening was just above the level of his head. In order to establish the material that the object was made of, Oleg wanted to touch it with his hand. A shaft came out of the portion of the object that was nearest to him. It appeared to be a round, smooth tube, with a diameter of approximately 50 mm. The tube was cold and felt metallic. Then, events developed in the following manner:

"I had a desire to look inside, but since the door was above my head, I decided to grab hold of the tube and jump. The instant I grabbed the tube, I found myself standing just inside the opening. There was nothing there in the form of either steps or an elevator. I did not feel any kind of external influence, but rather everything seemed to happen naturally, or by itself. I thought of the possibility of danger to me and decided to be as careful as possible. At that instant, I received a message on the screen that I had nothing to be afraid of, and that I could enter. Upon entering the corridor, I looked at the walls and noticed the absence of doors. The corridor was significantly wider than the opening, the floor was flat, and the walls and ceiling formed an oval shape.

"I went along the corridor toward the shimmering light and felt that I was walking on a flat, metallic floor. Somehow, I got the feeling that the surrounding walls did not have simply a decorative covering, but rather they were structural, and something was connected to them from the back side. There clearly was some sort of strengthening device attached to them. I did not want to touch the walls, so I am unable to say exactly what it was that served to strengthen them."

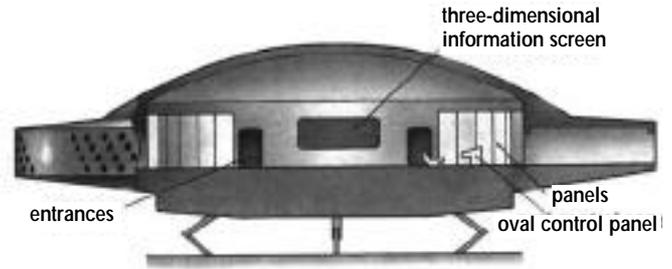
MASSES OF LIGHTS

Oleg had to proceed along the corridor for approximately 20–25 feet. At the end of the corridor, he saw that it entered into a large hall with a diameter of approximately 60 feet. On the periphery of the hall, there were five other entrances, similar in appearance to the one through which he had just entered. The ceiling in the hall was domed and it was emitting a soft, diffuse, blue light. Between the other entrances and along the walls, there were panels of flashing lights. Each panel appeared to consist of five or six vertical elements. To the left of the entrance through which Oleg had entered, two walls had no panels. In place of the panels, there were horizontal recesses in the walls, which were dark in colour. Also to the left, he observed two dark, vague spots that looked like bags, which at first were motionless, but then began to move toward him. The bags were identical to the "mass" which he had seen near the fire.

Oleg stopped, and stood motionless at the entrance to the hall.

"As soon as I looked around the hall, certain questions came to me, answers to which appeared immediately on the screen. But then I noticed that answers appeared in my head before I was able to read them on the screen. Several answers were accompanied by demonstrations of the operation of those structures that interested me. In such a manner, my question of the significance of the dark, horizontal recess in the wall off to my left was demonstrated to me. The recess was a three-dimensional information screen, on which I was shown the interior of another sister ship, with the same moving 'masses' (during the demonstration, the two 'masses' in our ship were motionless). Then, they showed a ship in space, among the stars, and at the end of the demonstration, they showed the presenter of a Soviet television program called *Vremya*.

"Off to my right side, there was an oval control panel, or desk, located about five feet from the wall, on which there were many switches and lights. All of the illuminated buttons had a flat, square shape. Some of them were elevated above the level of the control panel, and others were flush with the top of the panel. On the upper surface of the lamps, there were some symbols in the form of geometric figures, e.g. circles, triangles, quadrilateral figures, lines,



etc., and combinations of the above. The black switches on the panel were similar in appearance to toggle switches. There were no meters or scales on the control panel at all."

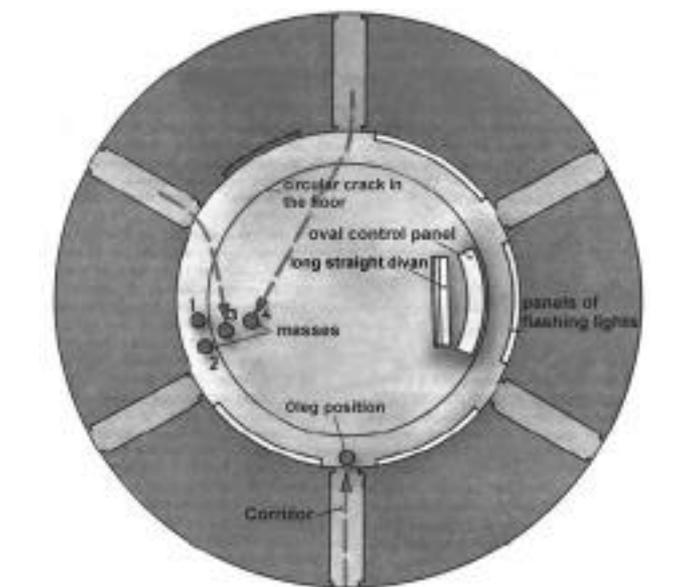
In addition, Oleg described a long, straight divan, which stood next to the control panel, and a circular crack in the floor, which surrounded the central part of the hall. The crack gave him reason to believe that the central part of the floor was able to rotate, allowing the control panel to be positioned in front of any of the vertical panels situated along the walls. On the

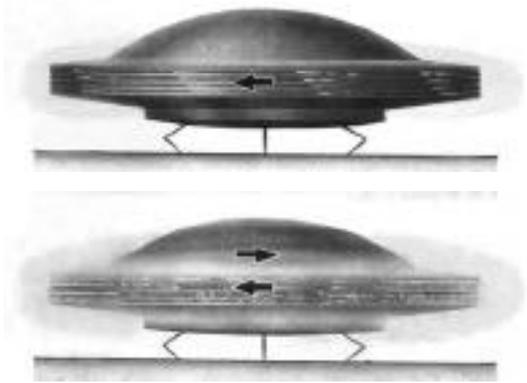
vertical panels, Oleg noticed the same types of lights that were on the control panel. Many of these lights were flashing. The entire interior of the hall was white in colour, including the floor, and only from the ceiling shone soft, blue light. Looking upward, Oleg tried to locate the source of the light, while simultaneously asking about the nature of the light. No answer to his question appeared on the screen. Then, in response to his question, "Who are you?" and "Where are you from?" the dome in the hall

slowly started to dim, and like in a planetarium, a star map appeared on the ceiling.

While Oleg was trying to find some familiar star system, one of the stars suddenly began to pulsate and descend slowly. The dark, almost black starlit sky, combined with the pulsating star suspended over Oleg's head, as well as with the flashing lights of the control and vertical panels, emitted enough light to permit him to see all

"As soon as I looked around the hall, certain questions came to me, answers to which appeared immediately on the screen."



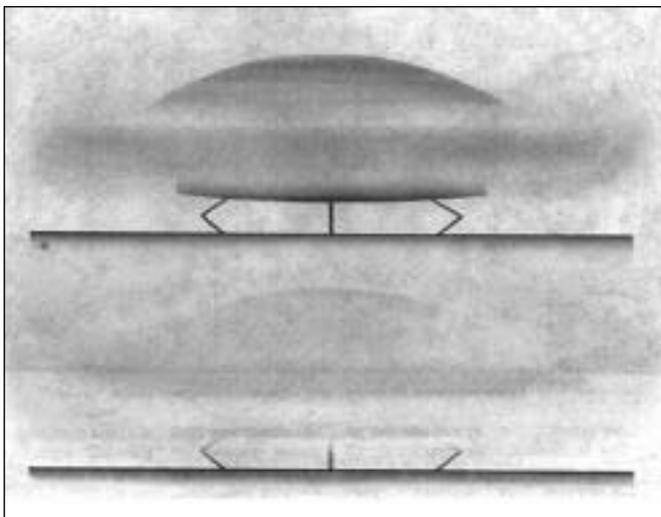


elements in the entire interior of the spacecraft. In a minute, the pulsating star slowly rose and the dome reilluminated with the diffuse blue light. Oleg was unable to carefully study and remember the star map shown to him. He asked where this pulsating star was located. They answered, "This is in your galaxy".

"I asked question after question. The answers I received were heard in my head before I saw them on the screen. I asked, 'What kind of ship am I on now? What kind of propulsion system do you use to make it fly?' In response I was told that this spacecraft was a scout ship and used electromagnetic fields to fly. I was also told that they were studying our planet, which they need as a springboard to the future.

In response to my question 'Do you have any connection with Bigfoot?', they said, 'Yes' and added that they watch Bigfoot continuously. As I was asking question after question, I suddenly noticed that a third 'mass' had appeared in the hall and then a fourth.

I watched a conversation take place between them and came to the understanding that the time for me to leave had arrived. My next thought was to leave something with them for a memory. I took off my watch, and wanted to put it on the floor, but at that moment, I was told that they had a complete knowledge of the Earth and needed nothing. For the first time during this visit, they asked me, 'Why do I use a watch made in another country?'



"Then I asked, 'Is it possible to see you once again?' They said, 'If you are in danger we will find you within 15 seconds'.

"Backing out a few steps from the hall, I

turned and went along the corridor towards the opening. As I came up to the opening of the spacecraft, I took hold of the tube by my right hand and I immediately found myself standing on the ground. Not looking back, I went to the ditch and crossed over to the road, to the same place where I had stood a few minutes before. When I looked back, I noticed that the tube and the opening had disappeared. After a few seconds, I saw the outer rim begin to move in a



clockwise direction. The dome began to move approximately 30 seconds later in a counterclockwise direction and a luminescence surrounded the spacecraft. As the revolutions became faster, the luminescence enveloped the spacecraft and it became a ball of light."

Oleg noticed that the rotation of all parts of the craft and the luminescence was happening in absolute silence. At this moment he saw on the road two more cars with their headlights on. For a few seconds this distracted his attention

from the spacecraft. The sound of the trees cracking made him turn and look at the spacecraft. The ball of light slightly shifted position and slowly began to rise. Abruptly accelerating, the craft shot out of sight towards the north east. His friend Nikolai got out of the truck and together with the occupants from the other vehicles, came up to Oleg. They asked him a lot of questions. Oleg was impressed by the experience but at the same time, was too moved to speak or fully realise all that had just happened. His hands and legs were trembling. When he got into his truck, he was unable to use the accelerator or to shift gears. He had to let his partner drive.

Oleg leaned back on the truck seat and looked at his watch, which he still had in his hand. From the moment the truck had stopped, 20 minutes had passed. They still had a day and a half to get to Moscow, their destination.

About the Author:

Dr Valery Mikhailovich Uvarov is the head of the Department of UFO Research, Palaeosciences and Palaeotechnology of the National Security Academy of Russia, and has devoted more than 14 years to ufology as well as to the study of the legacy of ancient civilisations. He is the author of numerous papers on palaeotechnology and palaeoscience, as well as ufology and esoterica, published in the Russian and foreign press. He has initiated and participated in a number of expeditions to India and Egypt in search of material evidence of ancient knowledge. He is a regular speaker at international ufological conferences and gives lectures and seminars in Russia, the UK, USA, Germany and Scandinavia. He was a speaker at the 2004 and 2005 NEXUS Conferences in Amsterdam and the 2004 NEXUS Conference in Brisbane.

I was also told that they were studying our planet, which they need as a 'springboard' to the future.



BUCHNER'S ACCOUNT OF THE BREITENWINNER CAVE IN 1535

This piece was found at an obscure web site on the Internet. If anyone has further information regarding the 1535 expedition into the Breitenwinner Cave, please let us know.

—Editor

Remarkable tidings from the year 1535! Twenty-five citizens of the town of Amberg set off to a mountainous area three miles distant from Amberg. Near the village of Predenwind they went into a huge hollow mountain, about 900 klafters [1700 m] deep, and walked through to the other side. The marvels they saw there have been written down by Berthold Buchner.

In the evening on the day of St Peter and St Paul, the abovementioned 25 men set off from Amberg with a cart laden with ladders, materials for making fire, stone-breaking tools, ropes, wine, bread, and other items useful for such an undertaking. They went to the market place of Hohenburg to stay overnight. Next day they started very early, meeting at the entrance of the mountain and debated.

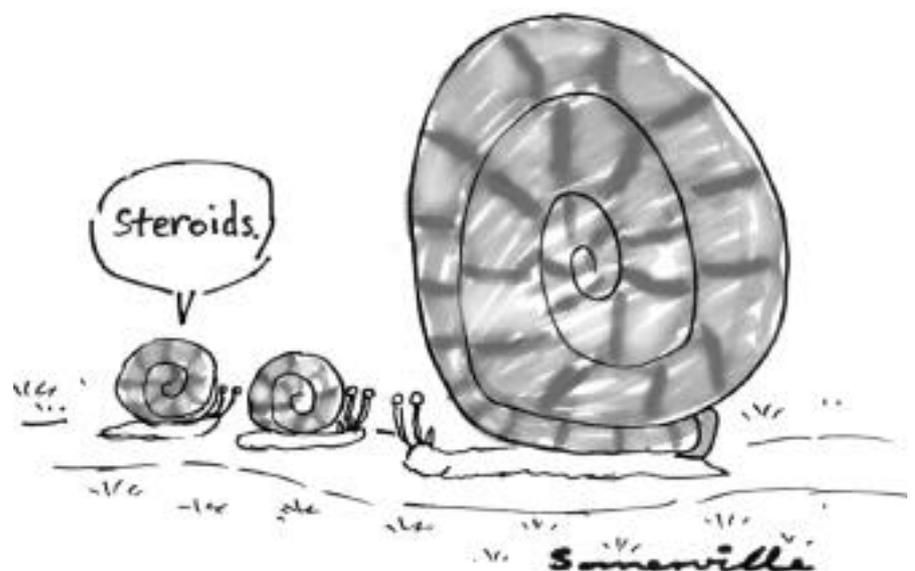
The ignorant will not believe this story, the experienced ones will not think it possible. But we have seen it with our own eyes, and it is the truth. —1535.

Two of us were appointed leaders, to whom we others promised obedience, etc. Then we got ready to go into the hole which is so wide that one could turn a wagon of hay in it.

Each of us had to carry something: a piece of rope, a light, lantern, pickaxe, wine, bread, etc. And we sang cheerfully "We are travelling in the name of God!"

One of the leaders went in first, the other leader brought up the rear. He secured the entrance with rope and marked it with signs

to avert danger, because if we should lose track of the ropes it would be impossible for us to get out again. After fastening the ropes to a rock we descended 500 klafters [950 m]. Four honest, strong men were selected to keep watch at the mouth of the mountain cave. Very soon we arrived at a very narrow cleft. One of our companions, a goldsmith who at home had desired to be the first one in the cave, was so frightened by the sight of it that he deserted us. But we crept on our stomachs some fifty



THE TWILIGHT ZONE

klafters [95 m] through this narrow cleft. There was a wider opening next to it but it did not stretch very far. First of all we came upon a wide space like a hall for dancing. When we crept in we found so many bones that the first of us had to pile them up in one place to make room for us to enter. The bones were very large as if from giants.

We then reached a very narrow hole and had to squeeze through on our stomachs. At 200 klafters [380 m] one comes into what seems like a beautiful spacious palace big enough to hold about 100 horses. It is lined at the top very handsomely with "grown" stones [speleothems]. There are eight or ten "grown" pillars and good seats at the sides. Here we found two skulls which, to our surprise, were enclosed by the rock and we could hardly hack them out with our tools. Each person took a piece, one the cranium, one the teeth, etc. There were many passages here and everywhere in the mountain; some of them we explored. All the caves and passages were full of big bones.

We searched for about an hour for a hole leading further in. At last our leader found one and we all followed him. The other tunnels met now and then in the mountain. We were still amazed by the sight of this palace.

After 150 klafters [285 m] we came across a very narrow cave, finding it difficult to squeeze in. There we heard a strange roaring, crackling and rustling. More than one of us wished he had stayed at home with his wife. Suddenly the cave widened so that we could walk side-by-side. We took counsel and decided to go on and find out what these wild sounds were. Our leader went in front again.

Arriving at another wide space, we examined it carefully. It looked like a chapterhouse, with pews on one wall and a gallery overhead. It was difficult to get up there and I stayed down below. In all the caves we found many bones. We came to a narrow vault where we found a skull bigger than we had ever seen before. When we tried to squeeze it through the narrow opening it crumbled like ashes. Through a narrow entrance we got down further, about 200 klafters [380 m]. There was more and more roaring and rustling till we came upon a fairly wide opening where an enormous waterfall was rushing down between two rocks with such a force it would have

been sufficient to turn two mill wheels. The stream ran downwards over the opening. We were curious to know where this stream came from or to find its spring, as it was so icy cold. However we could not follow it. Our leader got stuck there in a cave; he had to be pulled out otherwise he would have died. The same happened to me and I felt very weak afterwards so the apothecary gave me a restorative.

On the other side, between the south and west point, we found a fountain with four stone pillars around it and there seem to have been seats there at one time.

Adjoining this wide cave was a handsome triangular vault. There we found a stone sculpture. It resembled a deity seated on a throne with a straw wreath on its head. The straw was black and very brittle. A few of us took some straw home.

We found another stone sculpture hanging from a high wall. We left a light burning in front of it. At 200 klafters [380 m] we found loose soil with a great many bones.

We crept and walked on, following the rope and at 250 klafters [475 m] we came to a most wonderful palace and tabernacle. On the other side, between the south and west point, we found a fountain with four stone pillars around it and there seem to have been seats there at one time. The fountain was very cold.

We hung our wine bottles in it and the wine was soon cooled.

While we refreshed ourselves at the fountain we heard a loud noise in the cliff where the stream ended. Our leader was bold enough to climb in but got stuck and became drenched. When we came to his rescue with lights, one of us—called Burckstaller—was struck on the head. We thought the object had been thrown by a female figure. Burckstaller was very superstitious, so perhaps it was a ghost. We did not see anything else.

It was very strange that the dripping water, which falls into this mountain in 60 places, freezes into a very hard, even rock and into translucent stone. From some caves, a white salt-like substance trickles out; it looks like glass and we took it to be saltpetre. In a cliff of this rock, one of our companions found a strong, grey, curly hair which he assumed was from a beard. All of us were curious to find out more about the "ghost" and would have faced further adventures and dangers. But we lost the passages and caves where we saw the "ghost" and were forced to climb to the surface with the rope and soon reached daylight again. Just then a cuirassier with two horses passed the entrance of the cave and we called to him to come in. But on seeing us he rode away hurriedly. We all looked discoloured and were terrified at each other's appearance. We looked like corpses and startled the guards at the entrance.

But thanks to God, nobody was hurt. Praise be to God now and for ever. Amen. This has been written down by Berthold Buchner, who took part, and is attested by the Treasurer of Amberg.

(Source: <http://www.gci-net.com/users/v/vrartist/1535caves.html>)

Editor's Note:

The following source information was also posted at the above website: I found this story in *History of Cave Science; The Exploration and Study of Limestone Caves, to 1900* by Trevor R. Shaw, Second Edition Published by the Sydney Speleological Society, 1992. The call letters, here in the University of Arizona Library are: "GB 601 A4 S54 1992 Science" (Science Library). It is interesting that this cave appears to be almost "off limits" in a military training area.

SCIENTISTS OUTRAGED OVER DAMAGE TO "HOBBIT" REMAINS

In what is being called a true case of scientific skullduggery, the remains of a newly discovered human species have suffered irreparable damage since entering the care of palaeontologists.

The damage to the bones of this diminutive being—named *Homo floresiensis* and nicknamed "hobbit" by scientists—is so extensive that it will limit scholarly research on the species, say members of the Indonesian Center for Archaeology-based discovery team.

Considered the most important discovery in human origins in five decades, the remains are marred by broken jaws and smashed bones.

"The equivalent in the world of art would be somebody slashing the Mona Lisa and then trying to fix it with chewing gum," says palaeontologist Tim White of the University of California-Berkeley.

Reported in October's *Nature* magazine by a team of Australian and Indonesian researchers, the discovery of *Homo floresiensis* shocked paleontologists. The beings lived on Flores from at least 94,000 to 13,000 years ago, making them the only human species besides Neanderthals that lived alongside modern man, *Homo sapiens*, in ancient times.

Despite having chimp-sized brains and standing about three feet tall, they hunted pygmy elephants and Komodo dragons using complex stone blades and axes like those wielded by modern humans.

In November, the research took a bizarre turn into the politics of palaeontology. Teuku Jacob of Gadjah Mada University, an Indonesian scientist unaffiliated with the discovery team, took the partly fossilised bones to his lab in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 275 miles away from their repository in Jakarta.

What followed was a standoff that set an older generation of Indonesian and Australian palaeontologists against younger scientists. Jacob, 75, is considered Indonesia's most prominent palaeontologist, a role with added status in a country that reveres age and seniority.

On the other side is the team of scientists based at the Indonesian Center for Archaeology but whose work is funded by the Australian Research Council.

Aside from four leg bones that remain in Jacob's custody, the fossils were returned on 23 February.

The team charges the remains were severely damaged by rubber moulds made at Jacob's lab: "The return of the bones to the Jakarta center is cloaked in mystery", says discovery team member Richard Roberts of Australia's University of Wollongong.

The team believes the government intervened. Palaeoanthropologist Harry Widianto of the Yogyakarta Archaeology Agency was sent to get the bones.

(Source: Sci-Tech Today; March 22, 2005; http://www.sci-tech-today.com/story.xhtml?story_id=31628)

"The return of the bones to the Jakarta center is cloaked in mystery"

INFRA-RED REVEALS AMAZING SECRETS IN ANCIENT PAPYRI

A vast array of previously unintelligible manuscripts from ancient Greece and Rome are being read for the first time thanks to infra-red light, in a breakthrough hailed as the classical equivalent of finding the Holy Grail.

The technique could see the number of accounted-for ancient manuscripts increase by one-fifth and may even lead to the unveiling of some lost Christian gospels.

A team at Oxford University is using the technology to bring back into view faded ink on thousands of papyrus scrolls salvaged from an ancient rubbish dump in the 19th century.

The "multi-spectral imaging process", which is also used in producing images

from satellites, uses infra-red light to reveal ink invisible to the eye.

The collection, taken from the now-disappeared town of Oxyrhynchus in Egypt, has been stored in the Sackler library in Oxford, where it is the largest of its kind in the world.

Material ranges from the third to the seventh centuries BC and includes work by classical writers such as Sophocles, Euripides and Hesiod. Those uncovered so far include parts of the *Epigonoï* (Progeny), a long-lost tragedy by Sophocles, the fifth century BC Greek playwright, and part of a lost novel by Lucian, a second century Greek writer. There is also an epic poem by Archilochos, a 7th century successor of Homer, which describes events leading up to the Trojan War.

"The Oxyrhynchus collection is of unparalleled importance—especially now that it can be read fully and relatively quickly", said Dr Dirk Obbink, who is leading the imaging work. "The material will shed light on virtually every aspect of life in Hellenistic and Roman Egypt, and, by extension, the classical world as a whole".

Christopher Pelling, regius professor of Greek at Oxford University, said the works were "central texts which scholars have been speculating about for centuries".

(Source: Sci-Tech Today; April 19, 2005; http://www.sci-tech-today.com/story.xhtml?story_title=Infra-Red-Brings-Ancient-Papyri-to-Light&story_id=33131&category=disc)





REVIEWS

BOOKS

Reviewed by Duncan Roads

THE WHOLE SOY STORY

by Kaayla T. Daniel, PhD, CCN

New Trends Publishing, Inc., USA, 2005

ISBN 0-9670897-5-1 (480pp HC)

Availability: New Trends Publishing, Inc.,

www.NewTrendsPublishing.com or

Kaayla Daniel, www.wholesoystory.com.



I remember with fondness the days in my teens when I helped convert soaked soybeans into tofu, thinking all the time that I was part of a new generation of people who were going to change the world. Naturally soybeans were part of that formula, or so I naively believed at the time. Two decades later I find myself telling anyone who will listen that soy products are causing more harm than good—to the environment, the economy and to human health.

This is *the* book on the subject that tells it all. It is a case of 'possible' health benefits (if one is to believe industry-funded studies) versus proven risks (if one is to believe the independent studies).

NEXUS has already addressed several of the important risks to human health with respect to soy products. These risks and more are well-documented and updated in Kaayla's book. For those in the health industry there are pages full of references and footnotes to back up the claims.

Topics and chapters include: a short history of soy in the East; development of soy products and oils in the USA; soy lecithin; soy fat; soy protein; soy carbohydrate; the antinutrients in soy, including protease inhibitors, phytates, lectins, saponins and oxalates; the heavy metals found in soy, including manganese, fluoride and aluminium; the rise in soy allergies; and finally, the worst of the lot—the hormonal havoc being caused by soy products.

Kaayla is to be congratulated on compiling such a complete picture of the history, types, ingredients and effects of soy products. I particularly appreciated her comment that this book is "Printed with soy ink, an appropriate use of soy".

THE BIOLOGY OF BELIEF: Unleashing the Power of Consciousness, Matter and Miracles by Bruce Lipton, PhD

Mountain of Love Productions, USA, 2005

ISBN 0-9759914-7-7 (224pp HC)

Availability: Mountain of Love Productions, 2574 Pine Flat Road, Santa Cruz, CA 95060, USA. Tel: +1 831 454 0606, www.bruce-lipton.com

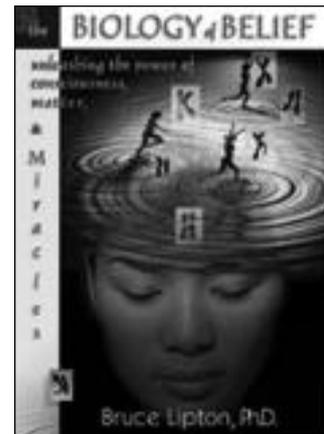
This book is a groundbreaking work in the field of New Biology. Author, Dr Bruce Lipton is a former medical school professor

(University of Wisconsin) and research scientist (Stanford University School of Medicine). His experiments include examining in great detail the molecular mechanisms by which cells process information.

The implications of this research could radically change our understanding of life. It shows that genes and DNA do not in fact control our biology or behaviour, but instead they are controlled by signals and influences from *outside* the cell. These influences include our perceptions and beliefs.

Bruce Lipton shows that our beliefs, true or false, positive or negative, affect genetic activity and actually alter our genetic code.

Dr Lipton's profoundly hopeful work, now being hailed as one of the major breakthroughs in the field of 'New Sciences', shows how we can retrain our consciousness to create healthy beliefs, and by doing so create a profoundly positive effect on our bodies and our lives.



REVIEWS



AFTERLIFE KNOWLEDGE GUIDE-BOOK: A Manual for the Art of Retrieval & Afterlife Exploration by Bruce Moen

Hampton Roads Publishing Inc., USA, 2004

ISBN 1-57174-450-9 (352pp tpb)

Availability: from author at www.Afterlife-Knowledge.com or from Hampton Roads Publishing, 1125 Stoney Ridge Rd., Charlottesville, VA 22902 USA.

Tel: +1 434 296 2772

website: www.hrpub.com

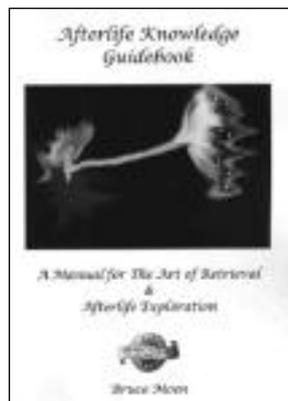
It is amazing to consider that we spend nearly a third of our lives with our waking consciousness switched 'off', aka 'asleep'. For those keen to wake up inside their 'sleep', an amazing universe awaits your exploration. This is a book that will assist you in your understanding of what is 'out' there, so to speak.

Books like this present a key to opening the door to a universe you already know, but don't remember each waking day. Books like this allow you to find out for yourself what makes 'reality' and how you are connected to it. This is the universe where what you believe determines what you experience—a concept many say applies equally in our own waking 'reality'.

For those wondering whether they should read Bruce's earlier books in order to be able to get the most out of this one—the answer is probably not. If you are comfortable with the concept of out-of-body experiences as a possibility, I would suggest you only need to read his third (*Voyages Into the Afterlife*) and fourth (*Voyages to Curiosity's Father*)

books. Also, if you are into this type of research, it would greatly help to read Robert Monroe's books, *Far Journeys* and *The Ultimate Journey*.

I have taken the following material from the author's website so you can see what is in the actual book, in terms of subjects:



"This *Afterlife Knowledge Guidebook* is not the author's answer to the mystery of our afterlife. Rather, it is a simple system of concepts, techniques and exercises taught since 1998 in his workshops in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, Asia and Europe. Thousands of people have successfully learned this simple system to solve the great mystery of our afterlife for themselves.

"Everything taught during the two-day workshop is covered in this *Afterlife Knowledge Guidebook*. A set of audio CDs with all of the exercises recorded in the author's voice is also available. Written scripts are included for those who desire to make their own exercise recordings.

"You no longer need to take anyone else's word for the Truth about our afterlife—now you can learn to explore our afterlife through your own direct experience and find the Truth for yourself.

"Imagine how your life will change when you know beyond all doubt that our afterlife truly exists and that you are an eternal being, a being who never dies.

"Chapter titles include: A Concept of Consciousness; Hemi-Sync Model of Consciousness; State Specific Memory; Relaxation As a State of Consciousness; Affirmations; Placing Intent; Doubt; The Belief Factor; Beliefs & Identity; Changing & Eliminating Beliefs; The Perceiver & The Interpreter, Components of Consciousness; Interpreter Overlay, The Root of Inaccuracy; Guidance, A Useful Tool; Heart Intelligence; Love & Fear; Projecting Love Energy; A Map of the Afterlife Territory; A Review of Exploration Techniques; Focused Attention For Exploration; Imagination as a Means of Perception; Focusing Attention Through Your Nonphysical Senses; Shifting your Focus of Attention to Other Realities; Helpers; The Retrieval Process; Focus 23 Retrieval Examples; Belief System Territories; Belief System Territory Retrievals; Visiting or Retrieving a Specific Deceased Person; Visiting or Retrieving a Specific Deceased Person; Retrieving an Aspect of Self; Seeing It Not There & Black Stuff; Releasing Picked Up Emotional Energies; Partnered Exploration and more."

How was that for an interesting line-up of topics? So isn't it time that the conscious 'you' found out what the 'unconscious you' has been doing all that time?



REVIEWS

THE WARNING IN STONE

by **Suhail M. Jalbout**

Arab Scientific Publishers, Lebanon, 2004
ISBN 9953-29-698-7 (172pp tpb)

Availability: from author, Suhail M. Jalbout, PO Box 113-5117, Hamra Branch, Beirut, Lebanon. www.planeteroid.com

The Egyptian historian, al-Masudi wrote in the Middle Ages: "The Great Pyramid was not a tomb, but a book in stone - a book that could be read when generations far in the future possessed enough scientific knowledge to understand its implications".

As you can probably glean from the title, the author is asserting that there is a regular cosmic visitor to our inner solar system, one that causes massive climate and geographical changes. He has named this visitor 'Planeteroid', and has done a very commendable job in his research and digging up good information to support his theory.

Early in the book, Jalbout establishes a 'usual interval' for the visiting object of approximately 7,000 years. The culprit responsible for causing these catastrophes is defined as a large piece of an unknown planet, which he calls *Sevta*. Using Bode's Theory, Jalbout deduces that *Sevta* existed in the place where Pluto is today. Due to its unstable path, *Sevta* was split and pulled from its orbit, creating Pluto, Sedna and the periodic visitor, Planeteroid.

Jalbout asserts that the Great Pyramid was built as a tomb for the Pharaoh and mistakenly uses the accepted dates of 2,500 and 2,300 BC as this time frame. Personally, I find the author's work to be most refreshing in its approach, however I would have argued that the previous visit of Planeteroid

around 9,500 BC would be a better construction date for the Great Pyramid.

For those readers who research and look for proof of the much-discussed Planet X, I can say that you will probably get some new research, leads, and ideas from reading this book.

FADED GIANT: The 1967 Missile/UFO Incidents

by **Robert Salas and James Klotz**

BookSurge, LLC, USA, 2005
ISBN 1-4196-0341-8 (142pp tpb)

Availability: from publisher, BookSurge LLC, 5341 Dorchester Road, Suite 16, North Charleston, SC 29418 USA
Website: www.booksurge.com

In the spring of 1967 at Malmstrom Air Force Base (AFB) near Great Falls, Montana, the normal course of military business came to an alarming halt when nearly twenty nuclear missiles shut down without reason. The suggested and observed culprit behind this extraordinary security occurrence—UFOs.

The Minuteman missile was conceived in the 1950s as a stable ICBM system with a good 'shelf life' and rapid-firing capabilities. The Malmstrom AFB deployment of nuclear tipped missiles stretched more than 180 miles across Montana, and included 150 missile silos and 15 Launch Control Complexes, all connected together with hundreds of miles of deeply buried cable.

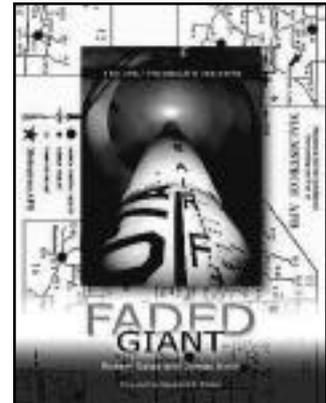
This book seeks not only to explain this mysterious series of events, but also raises questions of particular interest regarding military and government censorship of perti-

nent information. To this end, the authors, Robert Salas and James Klotz, have provided hard evidence in the form of documentation to support their contention that the government has withheld this information from the public. (In fact, the appendixes take up nearly two-thirds of the entire book!)

Salas is a graduate of the USAF Academy and served for seven years before earning a Master's degree in Aerospace Engineering from the Air Force Institute of Technology. In 1967 he was serving as a Missile Launch Officer in the Minuteman Missile Program at Malmstrom AFB, hence the first-hand knowledge of some of the events.

There is a foreword by noted author, Raymond E. Fowler, which reveals his own, independent knowledge of these events.

I always enjoy books which get straight to the point and are light on rhetoric or personal opinions. In true military style, Salas and Klotz get right into it, and provide the reader with excellent material upon which to make up their minds on this intriguing event.



REVIEWS



THE MEASURE OF ALBION: The Lost Science of Prehistoric Britain

by Robin Heath & John Michell

Bluestone Press, Wales, UK, 2004

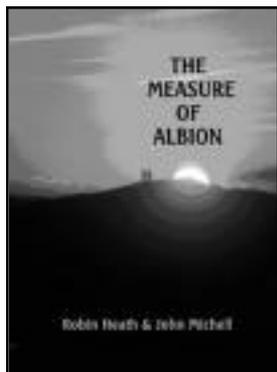
ISBN 0-9526151-5-0 (143pp tpb)

Availability: from publisher, Bluestone Press, Maes yr Awel, Cwm, St Dogmaels, Cardigan, Pembrokeshire, Wales SA43 3JF, UK. www.matrixofcreation.co.uk

Long trackways, stone rows, circles, standing stones and huge mounds of earth may be found all over Britain—monuments dating back well over 4,000 years. Despite centuries of investigation, these monuments have held on to their secrets and remain deeply mysterious.

In *The Measure of Albion*, Robin Heath and John Michell present a remarkable breakthrough in understanding the system by which prehistoric monuments were designed and placed on the landscape.

This system, a precision geodetic science, enabled the megalith builders to mark out vast geometric shapes across the landscape, claim the authors. At key points the builders



erected magnificent stone temples and markers, their dimensions and locations encoding intimate knowledge of the Earth and of the heavens.

Interestingly, the major time periods of the Sun and Moon were encoded also within these monuments, units of measure and system of land surveying. The authors point out that remnants of this system of measurement still survive today as the English foot, nautical mile and knot.

This is all quite exciting research and I look forward to seeing how the lines and measure system hold up when extended from the British Isles across to France, Turkey and eastern Europe, where more mounds, stone circles and mystery structures are being discovered.

I would also recommend people read Bruce Cathie's most interesting research in conjunction with this book.

SHABTAI TZVI, LABOR ZIONISM AND THE HOLOCAUST

by Barry Chamish

Modiin House, 2005

Availability: From publisher, Modiin House, Nakhal Zohar St. 40/2, Modiin 71700, Israel. www.barrychamish.com

Barry Chamish is a researcher, writer and whistleblower who is exposing agendas and corruption within Israel. For nine years he worked to gather information on the Rabin assassination, only to find that it was an inside job, and that the media were in on helping the cover-up.

I found a very succinct description of what this book covers in Barry's preface:

"...Zionism began as an honest national liberation movement that was too quickly infiltrated and corrupted by the secret followers of the false messiahs Shabtai Tzvi and Jacob Frank. Anyone who looks at events from that starting point realizes that had there never existed Labor Zionism, there would not have been a holocaust.

"Now this same demonic force is wrapping its pincers around the Jews of Yesha. These Jews refuse to realize that their enemy is terrified by the revival of Torah Judaism taking place in these territories and will do whatever needs to be done to wipe the revival out and return the country to the Sabbataian values envisioned by the founders of Israel.

"Opposing the Sabbataian Zionists during the period of the Holocaust were, what were then known as, the Revisionist Zionists. Today the wounded and weakened descendants of this good Zionism, are known broadly as the Right. They tried and failed to save the Jews of Europe. The Labor Zionists had far too many powerful allies among the bloodthirsty occultists who run this planet from behind the scenes.

"The Sabbataian Zionists made a terrible pact with the Nazis, simplified after the best known component, called *The Transfer Agreement*. They let the Nazis have their way with Europe's Jews, and later continued the torture and medical experiments upon the Sephardi children who immigrated to their new Sabbataian state.

"...Over the past 120 years, the Sabbataians have infiltrated the Jewish leadership worldwide and oversaw the destruction of over 80% of the people by promoting wars, pogroms, assimilation and the Holocaust."



REVIEWS

UNVEILING TIBETAN BUDDHIST PROPAGANDA AND ATROCITIES

by Rev. Dr S. D'Montford

Shambhalla Awareness Centre, 2005
ISBN 0-9757535-0-9 (206pp tpb)

Availability: from publisher, Shambhalla Awareness Centre, 15 Cannington Pl., Helensvale, Qld, 4212, Australia
Website: www.shambhalla.org

During the early to mid-1980s, I ran Australia's largest 'new age' information centre; a bookshop; and a free magazine called *Southern Crossings*. These were the days when yoga, meditation, Tai Chi, health foods etc. started to penetrate mainstream society in places like Sydney. Naturally, there were a large number of books and courses on various aspects of Buddhism and Tibetan Buddhism in particular. Like everyone else at the time, I was impressed by the seemingly peaceful and spiritual monks and lamas that dutifully visited Sydney.

(Although I did wonder a bit why these monks tried so hard to get into the pants of some Aussie ladies I knew at the time.)

As the years progressed, I became aware that Tibetan Buddhism was not what it was presented to be. It is just another social control mechanism designed to deceive and delude the masses into giving away their power and beliefs.

There are very few books addressing this subject at all. Little wonder no westerners were allowed into Tibet to witness atrocities and the persecution that sometimes makes the Inquisition look tame in comparison.

Atrocities included torture, rape, murder, assassination, use of propaganda, genocide,

exploitation of ignorance, corruption, paedophilia and institutionalised child molestation, high level links to the CIA, and the worst of the lot—ritual black magick involving human sacrifice and consumption of body organs.

This book deliberately sets out to document and outline the side of the story of those earlier cultures that existed before Buddhism imposed its bloody rule.

UFOS, PSI AND SPIRITUAL EVOLUTION: A Journey through the Evolution of Interstellar Travel

by Christopher C Humphrey, PhD

Adventures Unlimited Press, USA, 2004
ISBN 1-931882-38-X (280pp tpb)

Availability: From your nearest NEXUS office, or from the publisher, Adventures Unlimited Press, One Adventure Place, Kempton IL 60946 USA. Website: www.adventuresunlimitedpress.com

The modern era of UFOs began in May, 1947, one year and eight months after Hiroshima, and according to the author, this is no coincidence. He suggests there are beings in the universe with the ability to jump hundreds of light years in an instant, using a form of teleportation, in this case, likely a power of the mind.

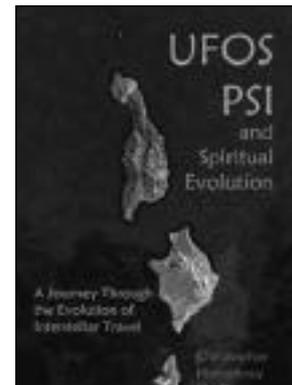
UFOs are often observed to float along close to the ground, in complete silence. The author, Christopher Humphrey suggests that this levitation is another power of the mind. Following this train of thought, Humphrey asserts that if it weren't for levitation and teleportation, star travel would not be possible at all, since modern physics

rules out star travel via technology.

So generally speaking, if we want to go to the stars, it is the mind and spirit we must study, not technology. The book contains discussion on the concept that the mind must therefore be a dark matter object, since it is invisible and intangible and can freely pass through solid objects.

A disembodied mind can see the de Broglie vibrations (the basis of quantum mechanics) radiated by both dark and ordinary matter during near-death or out-of-body experiences, and it is discussed that levitation requires warping the geodesics of space-time—the latest theory in physics is String Theory—which requires six extra spatial dimensions. Humphrey explores the concept that the mind warps those higher geodesics to produce teleportation.

Dr Humphrey contends that we are a primitive and violent species, and that our universities lack any sciences of mind, spirit or civilisation. He points out that if we want to go to the stars, the first thing we must do is grow up. That is the real journey!



ANNOUNCING

RADIO NEXUS!

Now you can listen to NEXUS - on the internet

www.RadioNexus.com.au

RadioNexus.com is now online 24/7

No special software required

REVIEWS

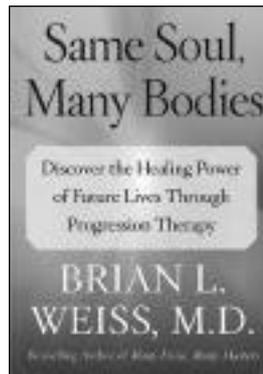


SAME SOUL, MANY BODIES: **by Brian L. Weiss, M.D.**

Piatkus Books Ltd, UK, 2004
ISBN 0-7499-2541-8 (227pp tpb)
Availability: from publisher, Piatkus
Books, 5 Windmill St., London W1T 2JA,
UK. Website: www.piatkus.co.uk

I absolutely loved this book and consider it of immense importance to those seeking to understand 'why we are here'. Some of the case studies are absolutely mind-blowing! Rather than my own ramblings, I have chosen an extract written by the author. It will give you a 'feel' for the rest of the book.

"Until a few months ago, on those rare occasions when I progressed my patients forward, it was usually into their own lifetimes. I did the progressions only when I thought the patient was psychologically strong enough to handle them. Often I was as unsure as they about the meaning of the scenes they brought back.



"Last spring, however, I was giving a series of lectures on a cruise ship. In such sessions, I often hypnotize my listeners en masse then lead them into an earlier life and back again to the present. Some go back in time, some fall asleep, others stay, un hypnotized, where they are. This time, a member of the audience—Walter, a wealthy man who is a genius in the software business—went into the future on his own. And he didn't go into his own lifetime—he jumped a millennium ahead!

"He had come through dark clouds to find himself in a different world. Some of the areas, such as the Middle East and North Africa, were "off limits", perhaps because of radiation damage, perhaps because of an epidemic, but the rest of the world was beautiful. There were far fewer people inhabiting it, because of nuclear catastrophe or plague or the lowering of the fertility rate. He remained in the countryside and so could not speak about cities, but the people were content, happy, even blissful. He said he hadn't the right words to describe their state.

Whatever had thinned the population had happened long before. What he saw was idyllic. He wasn't sure of the date, but he was sure that it was more than a thousand years from now.

"The experience helped him emotionally. He was rich enough to fantasize about changing the world, but now he realized no one man can do that. There are too many politicians, he said, who are not open to the concepts of charity or global responsibility. The intention to make the world a better place was what mattered, along with the acts of charity he could personally perform. When he returned to this life, he felt a little sad, possibly because he was no longer in the idyllic future. Or he may have been grieving about the coming calamity, sensing its inevitability at some level, as most of us do.

"When he was awake, he described the vivid and powerful scenes, and the feelings and sensations he had experienced. This is one reason that I think this is not all imagination. Yet his excitement did not come close to matching mine, for I finally saw the implications. I had come to learn that past, present and future are one and that what happens in the future can influence the present, just as the past influences it. That night, I wrote: 'We can go into the future if it's done wisely. The future, whether near or far, can be our guide. The future may be feeding back into the present to influence us now into making better choices and decisions. We can change what we're doing now based on feedback from the future. And that changes our futures in a more positive direction.'

"Think of what that means! As we have had limitless past lives, so will we have limitless future ones. Using our knowledge of what went before and what is to come, we may be able to shape the world's future and our futures. This ties into the ancient concept of karma: What you do, so shall you reap. If you plant better seeds, grow better crops, and perform better actions, your harvesting in the future will reward you.

"Since then I have progressed many others. Some have progressed into their own lives, some into a global future. Science fiction, wish-fulfillment, imagination—all these might explain what they saw, but so might the possibility that they were actually there.

"Perhaps the ultimate lesson I can draw from this lifetime is what the future holds and how we can all influence it. That knowledge, at least as much of it as I have now, will color my next lives and yours on our voyage toward immortality."



REVIEWS

LIMITLESS MIND: A guide to remote viewing and transformation of consciousness

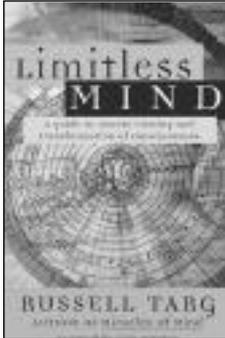
by **Russell Targ**

New World Library, USA, 2004.

ISBN 1-57731-413-1 (207pp tpb)

Availability: from good bookstores or the publisher, New World Library, 14 Pamaron Way, Novato, CA 94949, USA.

Website: www.newworldlibrary.com



The psychic abilities of most humans are dampened by the clutter of our conscious minds, points out Russell Targ, physicist, author, and pioneer into remote viewing research at Stanford Research Institute.

For decades, the work of Targ and others has demonstrated that our minds have extraordinary abilities we are only beginning to understand.

Learning to use these abilities—from remote viewing, to precognition, to intuitive medical diagnosis, to distant healing—leads to a quiet mind, the experience of the interconnectedness of all beings, and, ultimately, the transformation of consciousness.

In *Limitless Mind*, Targ clearly presents the scientific support for remote viewing and the phenomenon of "non-locality".

He explains these phenomena in clear terms and offers practical, concrete steps you can take to guide you in your own experiences of remote viewing and distant healing.

He also illuminates the phenomena of intuitive medical diagnosis and distant healing in a groundbreaking synthesis of research and empirical data. Drawing on a broad range of spiritual traditions, Targ demonstrates that these psychic abilities offer a path of self-inquiry and self-realisation and have the power to expand each person's limited awareness into the consciousness shared by all beings.

Targ explores the scientific and spiritual implications of remote viewing, as well as offering practical techniques and exercises to nurture this universally available but often untapped skill.

EXOPOLITICS: Politics, Government, and Law in the Universe

by **Alfred Lambremont Webre, J.D.**

Universebooks, Canada, 2005

ISBN 0-9737663-0-1 (133pp tpb)

Availability: from publisher website only: www.universebooks.com

It is now fair to assume that in our global society, the majority of people believe that we are being visited by 'aliens', and that this information is being suppressed. So it is refreshing to read a book which takes us from this point onwards, instead of seeking to convince us of the reality of UFOs etc.

Alfred Lamont Webre is no lightweight when it comes to this level of analysis.

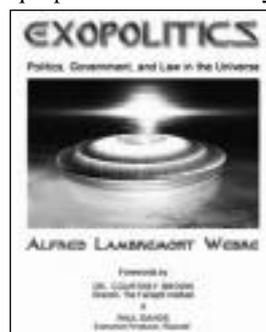
Considered by many as a founding father of Exopolitics, his involvement with the study of the the UFO phenomenon includes work with the prestigious Stanford Research Institute (SRI), where in 1977 he directed a proposed extraterrestrial communication study project for the Carter White House.

R. Leo Sprinkle, PhD, Professor Emeritus, University of Wyoming and UFOlogist had this to say:

"Exopolitics provides an outline for evaluating the current status and possible future of humanity. Webre prepares the reader not only for changes in political 'realities' but also for changes in scientific 'realities', emphasizing the principles of the holographic universe—both spiritual and material dimensions are ONE. Thus, spiritual and ethical, as well as scientific and technical development, are signs of a planetary society that is ready for universal 'reunion' in politics, government, science and law."

Webre clearly encourages and educates the reader towards embracing a positive vision of the future, and explores the concept that Earth may have been in a type of 'quarantine' until mankind matures to the point of understanding that we are not alone.

Further, the book suggests specific steps to end our relative isolation, by reaching out to technologically and spiritually advanced civilisations that are engaging our world at this unique point in human history.



REVIEWS

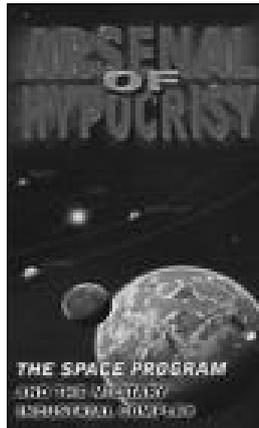


DVDs/VIDEOS

Reviewed by Duncan Roads

ARSENAL OF HYPOCRISY: The Space Program and the Military Industrial Complex

Presented by Bruce K. Gagnon
Produced by Randy Atkins (60mins)
Availability: AOH Productions, PO Box 3031, High Springs, FL 32655-3031 USA
Tel: 1-352-328-8500 or 1-352-328-8600.
www.arsenalofhypocrisy.com



"The US Congress has been taken over by the Military-Industrial Complex" says Bruce Gagnon, of the Global Network Against Nuclear Weapons & Nuclear Power in Space. Gagnon is well-recognised as a scholar and activist in this field, and his presentation of information is excellent.

This is a truly excellent documentary outlining the dirty history of the US space program, and tracking the hidden agenda of the Military-Industrial Complex (MIC) to control space.

It features comments on the subject by MIT Professor Noam Chomsky; has soundtrack of the original Eisenhower speech in 1961 where he warns—as he stepped down from being President of the United States—of the growing power of the MIC.

Using excellent graphics and plenty of original video footage, this documentary shows how the National Missile Defence Program is really a 'Trojan Horse' for the hidden weaponisation of space by the MIC. It shows that control of space means total control of Earth.

The film includes footage and material of famed Nazi rocket scientist Werner von Braun and Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell.

Here are the origins of the US space program, the artful public relations schemes that conceal its intent and sell it to an unknowing electorate. Here is the science underpinning the long-range goal of planetary conquest and control; and here are the

hideous ecological risks posed by the megalomaniac corporate drive to exploit space as the most lush source of profit yet imagined.

Randy Atkins of AOH Productions should be congratulated for putting together the best documentary on this subject I have ever seen. Little wonder this film has been accepted for presentation at the upcoming New York International Independent Film and Video Festival.

THE LIVING MATHEMATICS OF NATURE

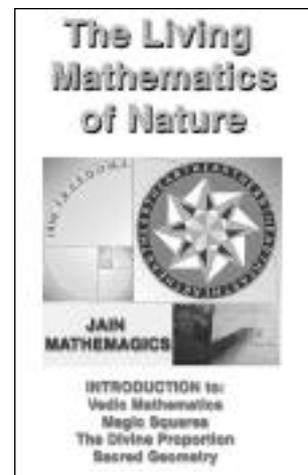
© Jain Mathemagics 2005 (120mins)
Produced by E&E Productions, PO Box 444, Oaklands Park, South Australia, 5046. www.eande.va.com.au
Availability: Jain Mathemagics, 777 Left Bank Road, Mullumbimby NSW 2482 Australia. www.jainmathemagics.com

Subtitled *Introduction to Vedic Mathematics, Magic Squares, The Divine Proportion & Sacred Geometry*, this two hour DVD gives a close-up of what you see and hear during one of Jain's presentations.

The DVD is in four sections: Vedic Mathematics (which covers rapid mental calculations); Magic Squares (translating numbers in Atomic 'art'); The Divine Phi Proportion (see sacred geometry inherent in nature); and 3-Dimensional Geometry (which includes the Platonic Solids).

Other topics that may be of interest include: Language of Shape; Digital Compression; Fibonacci numbers; Shapes of Sound; Principle of Implosion; Sacred Geometry in DNA; the Gender of Geometry; and secrets of the Star of David.

Finally, there exists a comprehensive, easy-to-understand, well-informed, and well-produced documentary on this very important subject. After years of research and small-scale teaching, Jain has deservedly emerged on the world stage with the spread of this information.





REVIEWS

MUSIC

Reviewed by Richard Giles

ONE

by Dierdre

Six Degrees Records, USA 2005 (51 mins)
Distributors: **Aust**—MRA, tel (07) 3849 6020; **USA**—Six Degrees Records, tel 415 626 6334; www.sixdegreesrecords.com

A new album from Six Degrees of unusual world electronica with the strange impellingness of Dierdre's vocals. The mix of synthesiser and ambient sounds highlight her clear and succinct voice. The album reminds me of the classic sounds of the group Ekova's *Heavens Dust* released by Six Degrees in 2000 (NEXUS, 7/05). In fact Dierdre was lead singer then. Listen especially to her version of "Nights in White Satin"—her voice carries a sound reminiscent of Persian vocal crossed with Indian and jazz plus a sort of understated lower range skill with enchanting intonations.

ACOUSTIC BRAZIL

by Various Artists

Putumayo, USA, 2005 (41 mins)
Distributors: **Aust**—MRA Entertainment, tel (07) 3849 6020; **UK**—Putumayo, tel 07759 600 495; **USA**—Putumayo, tel 800 995 9588, website: <http://www.putumayo.com>

The sound of the carnival is over and the rhythms of the streets give over to the softer acoustic sounds of the night coming from cafes and halls in the towns of Brazil. The best of Brazilian softer mode is what this album from Putumayo delivers. It includes the greats of Brazil plus several newcomers. Artists include Gal Costa who has been in the music scene since the 1960s, Marcio Faraco, Teresa Cristina, Chico Buarque (poet of Brazilian music), Rita Ribeiro and Lula Queiroga (who has been around since 1988).

THE PRINCE OF LOVE

by Pandit Premkumar Malik

Celestial Harmonies, USA, 2004 (78 mins)
Distributors: **USA**—Celestial Harmonies, tel 520 326 4400; **Aust**—Planet Distribution, tel (02) 9356.4866, website <http://www.harmonies.com>

Pandit Premkumar Malik espouses an ancient sound of northern Indian music known as 'Dhrupad' which is a rhythmic accentuated style. This musical form is from the north and almost disappeared. However in 1974 the head priest of the Shankat Mochan temple summoned all the remaining practitioners of the art to a music festival in Tulsa Ghat where this style was

preserved and recorded by Celestial Harmonies. Tabla and sitar accompany this special vocal style. Much of the form is devotional singing and it's a very slow and deep sound experience.

ONE

by Mark Ciaburri

Real Music Records, USA, 2005 (67 mins).
Distributors: **USA**—Real Music, tel 415 331 8273, **Aust**—New World Music, tel (02) 9565.4522; www.realmusic.com

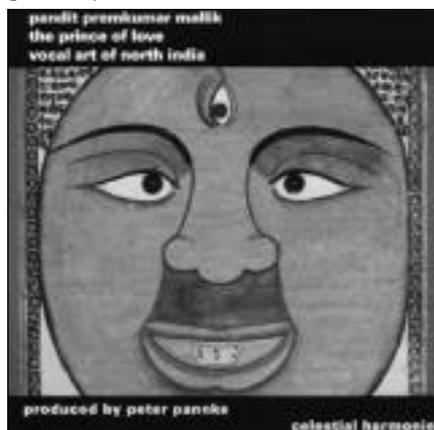
An album of just one single track of harmonious ambient music from Mark Ciaburri with the support of musicians Bruce Becvar on guitar, Daniel Paul on tablas, Ginny Morgan on harp and cello, Jazlyn Woods on oboe and John Zangrando on flutes. The musicians are accompanied by the Angels Choir of Maui with their gorgeous sound. This is one of those classic and beautiful albums of quality atmospheric music that will help you deal with stress and worry or maybe just relax you after a long and winding day.

FEAST OF SILENCE

by Vas

Narada Productions, USA, 2004 (57 mins).
Distributors: **USA**—Narada Productions, tel 414 961 8350; **Aust**—MRA Entertainment, tel (07) 3849 6020; **UK**—Virgin Music, website www.narada.com

Percussionist Greg Ellis and vocalist Azam Ali work together as Vas (Latin for "vessel") creating an evocative sound best described as "alternative world". This is their first album in three years, after two solo projects and extensive recording. They have expanded their range considerably with Indian, Middle-Eastern and Eastern European styles and, for the first time, songs with English lyrics. They have also widened their sound with guitar, bass, cello and bansuri flute. An album worth a visit and place in your collection.



Continued from page 16

regime change can be attractive because it is "less distasteful than diplomacy and less dangerous than living with new nuclear states". However, he noted: "There is only one problem: it is highly unlikely to have the desired effect soon enough."

A Possible Attack on Iran's Nuclear Facilities

The presence of US General James L. Jones, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, and Retired US Army General John M. Keane at the Bilderberg meeting in Germany suggested to us that the next stage of the conquest is about to begin.

An American neo-con at an afternoon drink-fest said he was convinced that the "Iranian opposition movement" will unseat the mullahs. Nicolas Beytout of *Le Figaro* exclaimed: "You don't really believe that!" A tall, bald, well-dressed Swiss gentleman, believed to be Pascal Couchepin, head of the powerful Department of Home Affairs, replied reflexively that it will only succeed in having the Iranians rally behind their government. He ended by saying: "You don't know Iranians."

Tempers boiled over momentarily when a French Bilderberger, raising his voice, told Kissinger that "an attack on Iran will escalate out of control". According to sources working for the CIA and the special unit of the US Army charged with protecting the US delegation at Rottach-Egern, both the CIA and the FBI are in open revolt against the Bush White House.

A member of the Greek Parliament asked Eival Gilady, strategic adviser to Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon: "What would happen if Iran were to retaliate?" Someone pointed out that even if the United States or Israel were to show restraint in their use of tactical nuclear weapons, an attack on Iran's nuclear facilities would surely not only engulf neighbour states, raising the likelihood of a broader war, but also succeed in creating a nuclear disaster through nuclear radiation spilling over a wide area.

As a follow-up question, someone asked: "How much of this war has to do with America doing its utmost to prevent Iran from becoming a regional power?" A French Bilderberger wished to know if the impending attack on Iran would involve the United States and Israel working in

tandem, or if it would be a NATO operation. The question was directed at NATO Secretary-General Jaap G. de Hoop Scheffer. Another European Bilderberger wanted to know how the US was planning to cope with three wars simultaneously, referring to Iraq, Afghanistan and now Iran.

The reader should be reminded that there are now 150,000 US troops deployed in Iraq who are unable to move to another theatre of operations because of effective resistance tactics. The Israeli delegation was pressed to answer if Israel is prepared to use nuclear weapons against Iran. The answer was incoherent.

What is so terrifying about Iran as a theatre of operations is that, according to our deep sources (both of whom belong to the Bilderberg group), there are two alternative dates set for the invasion. The earliest possible date would be in the "deadest of summer", some time in August, and the other alternative is a late autumn campaign. This substantially confirms the information provided by Scott Ritter, the ex-Marine turned UNSCOM weapons inspector, who stated that "George W. Bush has signed off on plans to bomb Iran in June 2005" (*Aljazeera*, 30 March 2005),

Continued from page 74

although he did go on to clarify that the June date suggests that the US and Israel are "in a state of readiness".

Russian vs American Foreign Policy

Policy discussion began with a European expert on international relations pointing out that over the next several years Russia is poised to assert itself and increasingly challenge Bush Government foreign policy goals.

Someone openly asked the committee if the world is safer today than in 2001 and if it will be safer in four years' time. A Dutchman responded by saying there is little doubt that the hand of international terrorism has been substantially strengthened by the US Government's heavy-handed policy in the Middle East. A Danish Bilderberger wondered about what had happened to the US promise to take a lower-key approach in Iraq—referring to the heavy-handed tactics employed by American troops in the siege of Fallujah, which played an important role in alienating a large cross-section of moderate Arab states. Additionally, the Dutchman pointed

out, terrorism hasn't been confined to the Iraq theatre of operations but has escalated across Asia, Africa and most of the Middle East.

A blonde woman, believed to be Thérèse Delpech, Director of Strategic Affairs for the Atomic Energy Commission, said that unilateralist policy actions by the US will only succeed in alienating friendly nations and emboldening enemy combatants. "US is not all-powerful. It must coordinate its policy with other great powers to achieve its ends."

An oil expert believed to be from Britain, possibly Sir John Kerr of Royal Dutch Shell, focused on the oil pipeline from Siberia to northern China. The Bilderbergers openly wondered at the medium-term repercussions of this deal. An American investment banker asked just how much oil is expected to flow through this pipeline. Another member of the oil cartel offered 65–80 million tonnes per year as a ballpark figure.

India's Missile Tests

During Saturday night cocktails at the bar, neo-con Richard Perle was seen and heard talking to a group of Bilderbergers,

amongst them Philippe Camus, President of the European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company (EADS), Donald Graham of the *Washington Post* and General James L. Jones about the near-future test-firing of India's *Agni 3* intermediate-range ballistic missile capable of carrying nuclear warheads. General Jones added that such a weapon would greatly increase India's capabilities because, according to the four-star general, India's strategic deterrents will be able to strike targets deep inside neighbouring China. In fact, Dr M. Natarajan, head of the prestigious Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), said as much two weeks later on 17 May in New Delhi.

The 2005 German Elections

The Bilderbergers also discussed how to dust off the "boring" image of Angela Merkel, Germany's "future leader", ahead of the German elections on 18 September 2005.

A short, oversized male Bilderberger offered an opinion that in order for the widest cross-section of the German public to accept Merkel (leader of the Christian Democratic Union opposition) as

Continued from page 75

Chancellor, it would be important to give a new definition to the term "family values". German Bilderbergers well versed in the conservative Bavarian collective psyche believe that Merkel, a divorcee with a doctorate in physics, doesn't have a "reliable" enough image to attract sufficient votes in this staunchly conservative area of the country. According to people within earshot of the discussion, the idea "in the up-coming campaign would be to stress the importance of families rather than marriage as an institution".

Bilderbergers pushing Gerhard Schroeder aside in favour of a new candidate could very well signify that, after three years of strife between American and European Bilderbergers over the war in Iraq, the secret society is ready to move forward with a much-revised and more cohesive policy. It must be remembered that Schroeder, along with French President Chirac, was one of the most vociferous European critics of the US-led Iraq intervention.

Both Schroeder, representing the left, and Merkel, representing the right, are

owned by the Bilderbergers. It has been the group's policy since its inception in 1954 to own both horses in the race.

For the record, every US President belongs to the Bilderberg group or its interlocked sister organisation, the Council on Foreign Relations. Although Bush Junior didn't personally attend the meeting in Rottach-Egern, the US Government was well represented by William Luti, Richard Perle, Dennis Ross and Allan Hubbard.

Towards a One World Government

History teaches by analogy, not identity. The historical experience is not one of staying in the present and looking back; rather, it is one of going back into the past and returning to the present with a wider and more intense consciousness of the restrictions of our former outlook.

If democracy is the rule of the people, then secret government agendas and sinister, influence-peddling cliques which stand for cunning selfishness are incompatible with it. The whole idea of clandestine spheres of influence waging secret campaigns is therefore foreign to the notion of democracy and must be fought with zealous determination.

Through lies and obfuscations, Bilderbergers are desperately trying to foist onto the unwilling world population a totalitarian One World Government, a single global currency and a syncretic universal religion.

Those of us who care deeply about the future of politics—domestic and international—cannot afford to ignore the fact that the grimly political One World Government is no longer merely a shadow subculture. It has, in fact, emerged as the dominant force in world affairs.

About the Author:

Daniel Estulin is an award-winning investigative journalist who has been researching the Bilderbergers for over 13 years. He was one of only two journalists who witnessed and reported (from beyond the heavily guarded perimeter) the super-secret Bilderberg meeting at the Dorint Sofitel Seehotel in Rottach-Egern, Munich, Bavaria, Germany, on 5 to 8 May 2005.

Mr Estulin can be contacted by email at d.estulin@ctconsultoria.com. The full text of his article, including the list of participants, and other Bilderberg stories are available at <http://www.onlinejournal.com>.

Continued from page 29

Since I cannot show that this was anything but a natural occurrence, I leave it to the reader to decide. After his death, the hospital where he was employed no longer funded my project citing "other priorities".

When all is said and done, what are we to make of all this? Was I the target of industrial espionage? If so, they got nothing, as I have always made a point of carrying my lab notebooks with me at all times and even my faculty advisor was not made privy to the chemical formulas of the compounds that I was developing.

Was this something entirely different? Was it an attempt to simply quash my research? If so, did this involve only officials at the medical school or did it go higher? What could have evoked such a concerted hate campaign against, of all people, a lowly medical student? Did "they" know something about the direction and ramifications of my research that even I did not know at the time?

Given the vitriol directed against me, I cannot help but think that I am on the right track—to *something*. I suppose that I should thank my tormentors for inadver-

tently confirming what they did not let me have time to confirm in the lab.

If the goal of the powers that be was to marginalise me, then they have succeeded, at least for the time being—I am unemployed and my life has been reduced to financial ruin. I have pursued education in other fields. I am currently attempting to pursue my research privately since it remains patentable. I have made arrangements that all proprietary details of the research be made public in the event of my untimely demise, although I believe that my tormentors have been quite happy keeping me jobless and impoverished.

Since becoming an avid NEXUS reader a couple of years ago, I have interpreted my plight in a different light and have begun to ask questions that would never have occurred to me in medical school. Up until recently, I have operated under the naïve premise that the purpose of the health care industry was to eliminate disease and promote human well being. NEXUS readers know better. I leave readers with the following questions and welcome feedback: What would the implications be for the health care juggernaut if most illnesses associated with advancing age could be

eliminated by having everyone take one pill daily? What would happen to our beleaguered social security system if the human life span could be doubled? What would be the impact on organised religion if one of the two certainties of life—i.e. death—was no longer a certainty?

About the Author:

Andrew Sokar is a biologist who lives in the Midwestern US. He has a Bachelor of Science, majoring in biology and a master's degree in political science with a specialisation in international trade, for which he graduated with high distinction. He continues to pursue his research independently, especially into the over-the-counter applications for his rejuvenation technology. He welcomes correspondence at: slowsubversion@yahoo.com.

Endnotes

1. Walter Pierpaoli, William Regelson and Carol Colman, 1995, *The Melatonin Miracle*, Pocket Books, New York. See also William Regelson and Carol Colman, 1996, *The Superhormone Promise*, Pocket Books, New York
2. N.K. Sanders, 1972, *The Epic of Gilgamesh*, Penguin, London